# The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3346. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## THE PURSUIT OF JACKSON.

### Further Particulars of the Battle of Cross Keys.

### Jackson Very Badly Defeated by Gen. Fremont.

### The Dead and Wounded Left on the Field.

### Flight of the Rebels on Sunday Night.

### Advance of Gen. Fremont to Port Republic on Monday.

### Communication with General Shields to be Opened.

### The Casualties in the Battle of Sunday.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS,
PORT REPUBLIC, Va., June 9, 1862.

The army advanced early this morning in line of battle, but finding no enemy proceeded in column through the woods and over the country to Port Republic. Everywhere were evidences of the completeness of yesterday's success. The battle was fought at Cross Keys, and therefore takes that name. The rebel loss was greatly superior to ours. They left their dead and many wounded on the field. Not less than 500 dead were found and many wounded. Two of their guns were left behind, which we captured this morning.

Capt. DUNNEA, of Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, was killed Capt. GITTERMAN, of CLUSERET'S Staff, was severely wounded. No other staff officers were wounded. The rebel wounded were found in every house along the road. Ambulances, wagons, arms and clothing strewed the field. Forty of our wounded, taken prisoners, were left in a church, and were retaken. The Sixth Louisiana lost all but 30 men. The enemy retreated till midnight, and this morning their rear guard crossed the Shenandoah at this place and burnt the bridge.

REPORT OF GEN. FREMONT.

HEADQUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, PORT REPUBLIC, June 9,—12 M., *via* MARTINSBURGH, 12th.

*To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

There was no collision with the enemy after dark last night. This morning we renewed the march against him, entering the woods in battle order, his cavalry appearing on our flanks, Gen. BLENKER had the left, Gen. MILROY the right, and Gen. SCHENCK the centre, with a reserve of Gen. STAHL'S brigade and Gen. BAYARD'S. The enemy was found to be in full retreat on Port Republic, and our advance found his rear guard barely across the river, and the bridge in flames. Our advance came in so suddenly that some of his officers remaining on this side, escaped with the loss of their horses.

A cannonading during the forenoon apprised us of an engagement, and I am informed here that JACKSON attacked Gen. SPIELDS this morning, and, after a severe engagement, drove him down the river, and is now in pursuit. I have sent an officer, with a detachment of cavalry, to open communication with Gen. SHIELDS.

This morning detachments were occupied in searching the grounds covered by yesterday's action at Cross Keys, for our remaining dead and wounded' I am not yet fully informed, but think that 125 will cover our loss in killed, and 500 that in wounded.

The enemy's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night carrying off his dead and wounded in wagons. This morning on our march upwards of 200 of his dead were counted in one field, the greater part badly mutilated by cannon shot. Many of his dead were also scattered through the woods, and many had been already buried. A number of prisoners had been taken during the pursuit.

I regret to have lost many good officers. Gen. STAHL'S Brigade was in the hottest part of the field, which was the left wing. From the beginning of the fight the brigade lost in officers 5 killed and 17 wounded; and one of his regiments alone, the Eighth New-York, has buried 65. The Garibaldi Guard, next after, suffered most severely, and following this regiment, the Forty-fifth New-York, the Bucktail Rifles, of Gen. BAYARD'S Brigade, and Gen. MILROY'S Brigades.

One of the Bucktail Companies has lost all of its officers, commissioned and non-commissioned. The loss in Gen. SCHENCK'S Brigade was less, although he inflicted severe loss on the enemy, principally by artillery fire.

Of my Staff, I lost a good officer killed, Capt. NICHOLAS DUNNEA. Many horses were killed in our batteries, which the enemy repeatedly attempted to take, but were repulsed by canister fire generally.

I feel myself permitted to say that all our troops, by their endurance of this severe march, and their splendid conduct in the battle, are entitled to the President's commendations, and officers throughout behaved with great gallantry and efficiency, which requires that I should make particular mention of them, and which, I trust, will receive the particular notice of the President as soon as possible. I will send in a full report; but, in this respect, I am unable to make any more particular distinction than that pointed out in the description of the battle.

Respectfully, J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

## LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

### STAHL'S BRIGADE.

REPORT OF THE FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

A. Kist, Co. B—slightly.
J. Bender, Co. D—slightly.
D. Lutjen, Co. K—killed.
Sgt. P. Schaffer, Co. K—wounded.
F. Stadler, Co. D—slightly.
Lieut. Spangenberg, Co. F—killed.
H. Dietz, Co. G—slightly.
1st Lt. Grassau, Co. K—seriously.
B. Horming, Co. K—killed.
M. Burkhard, Co. K—killed.
Nineteen privates are missing.
Total—35, killed, wounded and missing.
(Signed,) G. VON AMSBERG,
Col. Forty-fifth Reg't N. Y. Vols.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, COL. A. BURBECK, COMMANDING,

*Killed.*

Lieut. F. Leuders, Co. A.
Sergt. Braun Faust, Co. A.
Wm. Stroh, Co. A.
Ludwig Gehnz, Co. B.
Corp. G. Grees, Co. E.
Edward Roeth, Co. G.
Fred. Pfugfelder, Co. G.
Sergt. T. Kirbne, Co. H.
Geo. Theiss, Co. H.
Wm. Rauscher, Co. H.
Abraham Hunter, Co. I.
Fredk Withrock, Co. I.
Hugh McGiverin, Co. K.

*Wounded.*

Leopold Gross, Co. A.
Christian Wensel, Co. A.
Gustave Rechtep, Bach, Co. A.
Phillip Lang, Bach. Co.
Sgt. John A. Steons, Co. A.
Corp. Henry Meyer, Co. A.
Fred. Bodenstein, Co. B.
Adam Wildner, Co. B.
Joseph Hensel, Co. B.
Geo. Biefreiter, Co. B.
Paul Pranger, Co. C.
Bernhd. Rossling, Co. C.
Oscar Werter.
Henry Springer, Co. D.
Jos. Schoepperle, Co. E.
Jacob Schoknaker.
Jacob Striples.
Louis Mullick.
Herrm. Miller.
Corp. Abram Gotwals, Co. E.
Wm. Mayall, Co. G.
Emanuel Heist.
Georgs Collon.
Capt. Dagobert Hujus, Co. G.
Corp. Bilmeshaal, Co. H.
Herrmann Schneider.
Schoen Huunzehuenn.
E. Schoenemann, Co. C.
Fred. Seilemair, Co. C.
Sebastian Winter, Co. C.
Sgt. Robt. Wagner, Co. C.
John Bieswanger, Co. C.
Abraham Dusch, Co. D.
John Elding.
Chas. Kupke.
Wm. Lindermann,
John Markert.
John Silberzahn.
Frederick Stierle.
Capt. Albert Heubel, Co. H—slightly.
Otto Schmidt, Co. I.
Leonhard Hoffmann.
Jacop Brief.
Jos. Schwindinger.
Fredk. Hasher.
Corp. Wm. H. Hughes, Co. I.
Chas. Dougherty, Co. K.
George W. Emery.
George Eddes.
Jesse Rinheuer.
John Hillebrand.
Chris. Schmidt, Co. K.
Wm. Mitchell, Co. H.

Total, 13 killed, 55 wounded.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT—KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

*Killed.*

August Lea, Co. A.

*Wounded.*

Col. Leopold Von Gilsa.
Or, Mr. August Rachel.
August Konogulsky, Co. A.
August Doerges, Co. A.

*Missing.*

Fred. Schmidt, Co. A.
Henry Kohh, Co. A.
Henry Moldt, Co. A.
Frantz Mayer, Co. A.
John Anderson, Co. A.
Gottlieb Haerle, Co. A.
(Signed,) DETLER VON EINSIDEL,
Major-Com'g Regt., (De Kalb.)

WOUNDED AND MISSING IN THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

*First Co.*—Privates Valentin Szamjeszky, wounded; Chas. Stader, wounded; Chas. Back, missing.

*Second Co.*—First Lieut. Lescina, killed; Orderly Sergeant Chas. Meurel, wounded; Sergeant Lorentz, wounded; Privates Valentin Gibel wounded, Henvut wounded. Hintze wounded, Canon wounded; Breis missing, Budoin missing, Hahn missing, Richter missing.

*Third Co.*—Capt. Venuti wounded, Giovanni Riggioni wounded, Jean Maria Olivri wounded.

*Fourth Co.*—Sergeant Jacob Cordet killed, Sergeant Matthias Monis wounded; Privates Heinrich Krabbe wounded, Albert Schwarzenberg wounded, Johan Hirsch wounded, Ferd. Leibnitz wounded, Heinrich Kempf wounded, Gottlieb Speck wounded, Heinrich Hochheimer missing, Jacob Matthias wounded.

*Fifth Co.*—First Lieut. Albert Jordan, wounded; Corp. Albert Mehl, killed; Sergt. Gustav Kaulmann, wounded; Corp. Chas. Sihling, wounded; Privates Heinrich Backer, wounded; Heinrich Scheiber, wounded; John Stefan, wounded; Joseph Weil, wounded; Wm. Ebeling, wounded; Gottlieb Kallenbach, wounded; Louis Lange, wounded.

*Sixth Co.*—Private Bernhard Weber, wounded.

*Eighth Co.*—Private Augustus Murton, wounded.

*Ninth Co.*—Private Antonio Fernander, wounded.

*Tenth Co.*—Second Lieut. Louis Riege, wounded; Private Louis Roth.

First Lieut. Keassau, of the Forty-fifth Regiment, wounded. Acted for a quarter of an hour in this Company. The horse of Acting Adjt. First Lieut. A. Shada was killed.

Killed, 3; wounded, 35; missing, 6. Total, 44.

PENNSYLVANIA BUCKTAILS, DETAILED TO GEN. STAHL'S COMMAND.

*Killed.*

Corp. H. Hadley, Co. I.

*Wounded.*

Capt. McDonald, commanding Battalion—face.
Lieut. B. B. Rice, Co. I—arm.
Chas. Milisen—shoulder.
Frank West—shoulder.
Sam. Beckwith—arm.
Albert Heighly—arm.
John Mucklehaney, Co.. C—leg.
Ed. G. Debeck, Co. G—leg.

### COL. CLURIET'S BRIGADE.

SIXTIETH OHIO, COL. TRIMBLE.

*Killed.*

1st Lt. Jas. M. Vance, Co. H.
Jas. Ganvel, Co K.
Wm. Dodge, Co. C.

*Wounded.*

Jos. Erwin, Co. A.
H. B. Huggins, Co. B.
Geo. Bowman, Co. K.
Capt. Gittiman, Staff—shoul'r

EIGHTH VIRGINIA—COL. LOESHER.

*Killed.*

—— Rose, Co. I.
J. Anderson, Co. F.

*Wounded.*

H. F. Clark, Co. I—severely.
Ch. Grass, Co. H—severely.
C. Ballard, Co. I—severely.
R. Bogast, Co. J.
J. Cantly, Co. H—slightly.
J. Ballard, Co. I—slightly.
Wm. Turner, Co. H—slightly.
——Baldwin, Co. E—slightly.

### MILROY'S BRIGADE.

SECOND VIRGINIA, COL. LATHAM.

*Killed*—Jonathan Benny, Co. H; Wm. Manil, Co. K.

*Wounded*—Second Lieut. Bellingsly, Co. I; Aaron Hollingshead, Co. K, seriously, thigh amputated; John Rhodes, Co. B; Saml. A. Sams, Co. K; Henry Heiner, Co. A.

THIRD VIRGINIA, COL. HUGHES.

*Killed*—Privates W. W. Cole, Co. A; John Frederick, Co. A; David Spangler, Co. B; Jas. Phillips, Co. E.

*Wounded*—Privates T. Harrington, Co. A, severely; Jas. McGraw, Co. A, severely; E. Flanagan, Co. B, slightly; Jacob E. Irvin, Co. C, severely, Thos. McManan, Co. C, slight; Corporal M. B. Orr, Co. D, slight; Sergeant Chapman McCoy, Co. E, slight; Felix Bond, Co. E, slight; Elisha Martin, Co. E, slight; Wesley Moody, slight; Frances Reqroad, Co. E, slight; Jenny Hess, Co. E, slight; Sergeant R. G. Cather, Co. F, slight; Wm. Powell, Co. F, slight; A. C. Husted, Co. G, severe; R. Gehd, Co. I, severe.

EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

*Co. A.*—Dead—Privates Breitbarth, Ehler, Grothe, Grebb, Henkel, Huf, Strauss. Wounded and Missing.—Second Lieut. Bruck, Sergt. Baumann, Privates Behnck, Holiman, Grass, Geiger, Hartmann, Voit, Voitlander. Wounded.—First Lieut. Geist, Corps. Fischer, Schoen, Lenzen, Bugler Heyer, Privates Amend, Becker, Bremer, Evert, Fischback, Bried, Graff, Hoffmann, Koeppen, Nieberding, Rossler, Schwenk, Tacobi, Tinnes, Wahrmuth.

*Co. B*—Dead—Sergt. Luchinger, Corp. Gundelach Corp. Christ, Bugler Bretternitz; Privates, Lewis Schellhass, Pauli, Dautermann, Motz, Friedman. Wounded—Capt Pauli, Sergt. Wolff, Sergt. Muller, Corp. Barth; Privates Borehert, Seele, Baumann, Schonfeld, Koscuba, Fred. Hausen, Frank Fisher, Koss, Herboldt, Scheaffer, Lunt, Dutmann, Dutting, Heringen, Dahlmann, Rebstock, Futterer. Wounded and Missing—Second Lieut. Lehner, Corp. Dur or Din; Privates Astheimer, Fusse, Krocker, Puchs, Brockman, Hagendorf, Newbauer, Paulsen, Nielsen.

*Co. C.*—Dead—Sergeant Lange, Corporal Ney, Corporal Nickel, Privates Schultz, Lambert, Kattritz. Missing and Wounded—Sergeant Meyer, Privates Faber, Weiss, Valentin, Satterer. Wounded—Corporal Koebler. Privates Mitchell, Pfeiffer, Kloss, Furst, Rudolph, Giess, Rohl, Scheuten, Philipson, Phil, Weiss, Gruba, Grupe, Hand, Henning, Hartmann, Ettesberger.

*Co. G.*—Dead—Bugler Pfeiffer, Privates Schmer, Neuman, Oelkers, Schwerdt. Wounded—Second Lieut. Kinzel, Corporal Ellermann. Privates Obenningen, Huber, Loecher, Mohr, Schneider, Sauer, Hackensee, Gamerdinger. Missing—Privates Seitz, Schaum, Walker.

*Co. H.*—Killed—Corp. Schurmann, private Wubbenhorst. Wounded—Second Lieut. Wilatus, Corp. Tack, Corp. Gimpel, Corp. Kron, privates Kiesling, Lesser, Peters, Peeiffer, Schulken, Samhammer, Thurn. Missing—Sergt. Weibezahl, privates Ackermann, Berg, Schroeder.

*Co. D*—Dead—Privates Kempff, Wolff. Franke. Wounded—Bugler Klotz, privates Schweinle, Bosse, Feibel, Grassman, Gries, Groeschel, Hahn, Kaerger, Kammerer, Knoll, Kranz, Lockle, Noerling, Rauscher, Schneider, Woerner, Kirschmeyer. Missing—Privates Ruhrold, Ulimann, Unser.

*Co. E.*—Killed—Corp. Schultz, Corp. Kraemer, Private Kaufman. Wounded—Orderly Sergt. Kahlberger, Sergt. David, Corp. Hupl, Corp. Liedtke, Corp. Liedner, Privates Sauter, Meyer Alek, Meyer Aug, Pfeiffer, Pfaff, Epple, Baake, Martens, Thier. Missing—Sergt. Schenk, Privates I. Kraus, Clark, Pielman, Schmidt.

*Co. F.*—Killed—Sergt. Thies, Corp. Bohne, Corp. Ahrens, Corp. Heinckel, Privates Dicht, Schwantz, Schonheidt, Wauldhauer. Wounded—Sergt. Schneider, Corp. Grunder, Freunds, Corp. Oldag, Baldauf, Dichl, Grimm, Jungmann, Lambert, Slemmihl, Weidmann, Brillmayer, Schunbrandt. Missing—Privates Meisner, Ramas.

*Co. K*—Killed—Corp. Heller, Private Bernhander. Wounded—Sergt. Bautsch, Privates Lutz, Mutzel, Pickel, Zimer, Joseph. Braunedschaus. Missing—Private Fallesen.

*Co. I*—Wounded (no killed)—Privates Albert Schellhoun, Martin Schlemaer, Henry Weimer, Louis Otti.

TWENTY-FIFTH OHIO, COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COL. RICHARDSON, (ONLY 250 MEN ENGAGED.)

*Killed*—Privates John J. Eastham, Co. B; T. S. H. Rissell, Co. C; Jesse Little, Co. E; Geo. Wilson, Co. G; Corp. Friend P. Wilson, Co. I.

*Wounded.*

Capt. I. F. Charlesworth, Co. A, mortally; Sergeant Israel White, Co. A, slightly; Joseph Acres, Co. A, severely; Wm. Harrison, Co. A, slightly; Sergeant James D. McCunn, Co. B, slightly; private Samuel White, Co. B, severely; Sergeant Alonzo P. Henthorn, Co. C, severely; J. L. Hopper, mortally; Amida Province, Co. C, slightly; Fred. Woodley, Co. C, severely; Joel Spoon, Co. E, severely; Charles Slaughterback, Co E, slightly; J. H. Whitton, Co. F, severely; Patrick Bunke, Co. F, severely; Michael Cantwell, Co. F, slightly; Sergeant A. A. Lambkin, Co. G, severely; Corporal H. H. Ogden, Co. G, severely; Corporal Samuel Baughman, Co. G, severely; Corporal W. J. Kyle, Co. G, slightly; Coonrod Smith, Co. G—severely; Ely T. Beard, Co. G—severely; Geo. Longstreet, Co. G—severely; L. W. Gettis, Co. G—severely; M. O. Robinson, A. Myer, Co. G—slightly; J. N. Cline, Co. G—slightly; S. L. Kain, Co. G, S'g't J. Renny, Co. I—severely; W. H. Orton, Co. I, R. S. Gant, Co. C, D. McCulloch, Co. C, Seneca C. Rogers, Co. C—slightly; Samuel Calland, Co. C, E. T. Lovet, Co. C, Coonrod Daum, Co. K—severely; C. A. Smith, Co. K—severely; C. M. Cass, Co. K—slightly; Michael Herbert, W. H. Coprer, R. Crawford, James Jones, Co. K—slightly.

*Missing.*

Wm. Mackey, Co. E; A. J. Collins, Co. I.

FIFTH VIRGINIA, COL. ZEIGLER.

*Killed.*

Thos. Stafford, Co. G; John Magraw, Co. H; John B. Craft, Co. I; Andy Lawrence, Color Bearer, Co. B; John Lenz, Co. H; Horris Flim, Co. H.

*Wounded.*

Capt. McFadden, Co. A, in thigh; Lieut. Kirkpatrick, Co. A, hand; A. C. Adams, Co. E, arm; S. Spaun, Co. E, hand; L. Leffingwell, Co. E, face; Jacob Collins, Co. F, arm; T. T. Sparling, Co. A, arm; Thos. McKnight, Co. A, thigh; W. Daniels, Co. E, thigh; T. Duncan, Co. E, thigh; Robt. Flagg, Co. I, thigh; John Fudge, Co. E, shoulder; H. Thompson, Co. F, hip; Martin Freely, Co. B, foot; Jas. Defoe, Co. H, both thighs; Jas. Dennison, Co. H, side and arm; T. O'Brien, Co. I, foot; Wm. Evex, Co. H, wrist.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

### The Floods—Gen. Banks' Headquarters at Winchester—Jackson's Force 60,000 Strong—Sigel Serenaded.

WINCHESTER, Saturday June 7.

The Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers are higher than for ten years previous, retarding the movements of the army corps under Gen. BANKS. The loss of the bridge at Harper's Ferry, and the impossibility of crossing with safety, cut off our supply trains, as well as a portion of the troops, and compelled Quartermasters to supply the troops by way of Cumberland. Yesterday, however, the supply trains of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division succeeded in getting over at Williamsport, and Gen. GREENE'S Brigade will cross to-day. There is no rail transportation between here and Harper's Ferry, the bridge over the Opequan having been destroyed, and the embankment at Shenandoah City washed away. The telegraph along the same route has been partially destroyed. Thus we are, just at present, cut off from any regular communication with the East.

Gen. FREMONT, at last accounts was at Mount Jackson pursuing the rebel force up the valley. Gen. SHIELDS after leaving Middletown, went up the Luray Valley as far as Elk Run, or Swift Run Gap, but failing to overtake or cut off the enemy, in consequence of the bridges having been destroyed, returned toward Front Royal. Beyond doubt JACKSON has escaped with but little loss. Returned prisoners say his force is reduced almost to the starving point for want of food, subsisting on two crackers per day.

A considerable number of paroled convalescent prisoners, left here by JACKSON on his retreat, go to Washington to-day, thence they will be sent home to await an exchange. Most of those remaining in the hospitals are doing well, and but very few deaths have occurred among them. Many ladies of this town are unremitting in attention to the sick and wounded, and Dr. ANTISELL, Medical Director, is indefatigable in his labors.

There are now in confinement here 60 rebel prisoners, under charge of Capt. COUSWELL, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, and between 300 and 400 are now *en route* hither from Strasburgh. These will be sent to Baltimore to-morrow. In order to prevent any insult to the prisoners, as well as any demonstration on the part of secession sympathisers, a strong patrol will escort them through the town, who will promptly suppress and punish any attempt of the kind.

Gen. BANKS has his headquarters here at present. Capt. BERTRAM, (of the Third Wisconsin,) Deputy Provost-Marshal, maintains excellent order, and is quietly searching the houses of noted Secessionists for arms, articles contraband of war, and army and sutlers' supplies, which were appropriated to private use. The usual Provost-guard has been augmented by the Sixtieth New-York. The regulations concerning passes to citizens are much more stringent than ever before. Unless applications are indorsed by some of the best Union citizens they are refused, and a strict watch is kept on all the roads leading from the town.

It has recently come to light that on the Friday morning previous to the attack on Col. KENLY at Front Royal a large mail was received here from JACKSON'S army, conveying intelligence that he was approaching with an overpowering force. The female secession circles were jubilant as well as defiant. It is also known that other mails had been previously received from the same point; but all attempts to ferret out the parties engaged have thus far failed. A gentleman, well known to many of our officers, who was concealed several days in town, overheard conversations participated in by rebel officers. One, who appeared to be well informed in regard to rebel movements, said, if Richmond was evacuated, the whole force would be thrown into the valley, to maintain a guerrilla warfare to the last.

Gen. COOPER'S Brigade passed through town yesterday, in excellent health and spirits.

If surprises observers of the hostility exhibited toward our army on its retreat, to meet now with such numbers of "good Union men" here! The female Secessionists alone take pride in having their real sentiments known to us by words, gestures and deeds. Hereafter outward demonstrations of their secession proclivities will be promptly suppressed by the military authorities.

JACKSON did not hesitate to declare that the main object of his expedition had failed, and he attributed the failure to the non-arrival of his rear supports under LONGSTREET and SMITH. He said his whole force reached nearly 60,000 men.

Gen. SIGEL was serenaded last night at the Taylor House. He made a few remarks in response.

Capt. COTHRAN, of the First New-York Battery, has resumed his command here. The President reversed the finding of the Court-martial dismissing him from the service, and restored him to his battery. His return was gladly greeted by officers and men.

## THE NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The following private letter will be interesting to the friends of the Ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers:

FRONT ROYAL, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

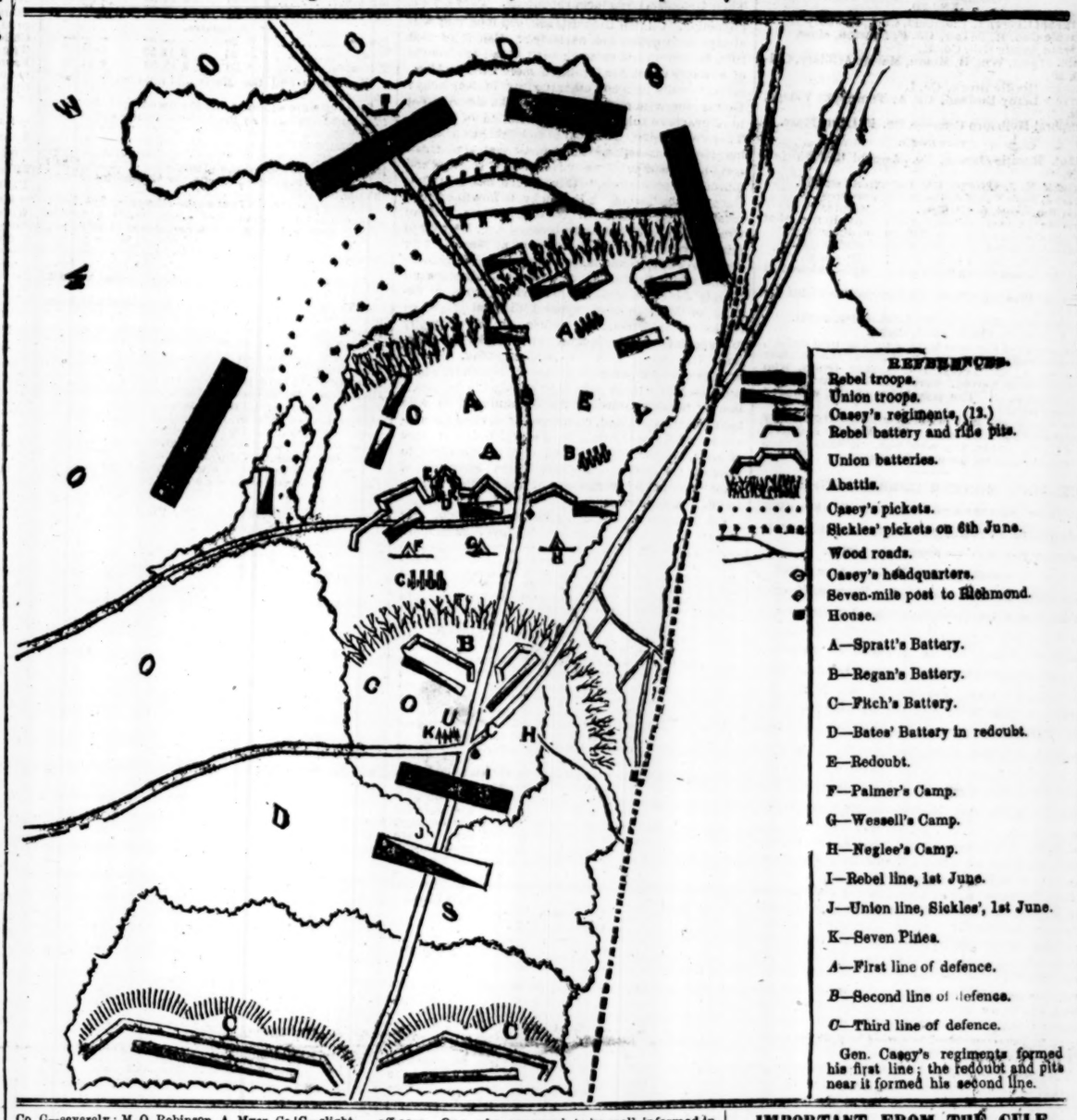
One week ago last Sunday, we were at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, as comfortable as could be. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we got orders to pack up and be ready to march at a minute's notice. We got off at 5 o'clock, and marched to Aquia Creek, a distance of 20 miles. We arrived there (after being on the road all night,) at 3 o'clock in the morning. There we slept until 9 o'clock, when we embarked. We took some old tugs which put us on board the steamship *C. Vanderbilt*, and started up the Potomac for Alexandria; but we only got about opposite Cockpit Point when we got aground. There we staid all day and night. It poured hard all the time, and I had to sleep on the deck all night and got soaked through.

About 9 o'clock the next morning the *John Brooks* and *North America* came alongside and took us all off. We arrived at Alexandria about 1 o'clock. We left for Manassas that night by railroad; were in the cars all that night. The next morning started on the march, and had a very long one of 17 miles to Thoroughfare Gap, where we pitched our shelter tents for the night.

At 3½ o'clock the next morning we were on the march again, and went 15 miles, to White Plains, where we encamped for the night. After we got all nicely fixed, a terrible thunder storm came up, and soaked us through. When I got up the next morning, at 3 o'clock, not a thing on me was dry. My knapsack was full of water, and my blanket was soaked through. We started to march at 3½ o'clock, went three miles, to Piedmont Station, where we left everything but our rubber blankets and haversacks. There we drew three days' rations of coffee, sugar and crackers. At 8 o'clock we started again, and that day we succeeded in reaching Front Royal—28 miles from the camp that we left—the longest march that we ever made. On Sunday we arrived at this place, and were up in line of battle all day, expecting that JACKSON would make his appearance, but we did not see anything of him. At 5 o'clock it began to rain hard, and we had to lay in the wet all night. The next morning the sun came out and dried us off. At 1 o'clock the long roll was beat, and in half an hour we were on the march again. We went up the railroad about four miles, toward Strasburgh, but had to halt for the night on account of the rain. At 4 o'clock the next morning we were ordered up, ready to march, but only marched four miles, when we halted and killed *six head of cattle*, the first meat of any kind that we had had since we left Falmouth. All that we had to live on was coffee and crackers, and that we had to cook ourselves. We left our camp near Strasburgh yesterday morning, in a most drenching rain, and arrived at Front Royal just in time to save ourselves from starving, as the bridge across the river was carried away by the flood just about one hour after we got across. We halted in the woods, stacked arms, and went down to the cars to get our knapsacks. We found them soaked through, and last night we spent most of our time in drying everything. We are out here to bag JACKSON, if we can, but I am afraid that he is too smart for us. We have seen very hard times for the past week. Just think of sleeping out in the rain with only a small rubber blanket for covering. I think it is a wonder that half of us are not sick; but we appear to stand it very well. We are on the same ground where Col. KENLEY'S First Maryland Regiment was cut up by the rebel cavalry. The graves of the dead soldiers are to be seen. In the town we have got 200 rebel prisoners. They are all from Georgia regiments, and a very hard-looking set they are.

## PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Sketch of the Battle-ground of "Fair Oaks," or the Seven Pines, on May 31, 1862, by Lieut. E. Walter West, A. D. C. to Brigadier-General Casey. Drawn Especially for the New-York Times.




Gen. Casey's regiments formed his first line; the redoubt and pits near it formed his second line.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

### The City of Galveston Summoned to Surrender.

### A BOMBARDMENT THREATENED.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of May 23, has the following important news:

On Saturday morning the frigate *Santee* had a white flag up as a signal of a desire to communicate with the shore. During the day a messenger came ashore bearing the following demand:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 17, 1862.

*To the Military Commandant Commanding Confederate Forces, Galveston, Texas:*

SIR: In a few days the naval and land forces of the United States will appear off the town of Galveston, to enforce its surrender.

To prevent the effusion of blood and destruction of property, which would result from the bombardment of your town, I hereby demand the surrender of the place, with all its fortifications and batteries in its vicinity, with all arms and munitions of war. I trust you will comply with this demand.

I am, respectfully, etc.,
HENRY EAGLE,
Captain Commanding the United States Naval Force off Galveston, Texas.

The bearer of the above message stated that an answer could be made any time within 24 hours.

Owing to the wires being down during the day, this message was not telegraphed up till in the evening.

This morning Gen. HERBERT has instructed Col. COOK to reply that when the land and naval forces make their appearance *the demand will be answered.* Meanwhile we can assure the people that the island will not be given up on a mere paper bombardment. Nothing will be left undone to provide for the enemy when he comes.

The General Commanding advises the people to keep cool—there is no danger. When the enemy lands and endeavors to penetrate into the interior, he will be fought on every inch of ground. In the meantime every man should stand by his arms, and be ready to take the field at a moment's warning.

The foreign Consuls have communicated with the captain of the *Santee*, with a view of fixing some point that might be respected in the bombardment, as a place of refuge for foreign subjects. The following is Capt. EAGLE'S reply to them:

UNITED STATES FRIGATE SANTEE,
OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 22, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Let me assure you that no person can deplore more than myself the misery that would result from the bombardment of the town of Galveston and its fortifications, yet it is a duty that will become necessary to enforce its surrender.

It is not in my power to give you any assurance of security during the bombardment, for it is impossible to tell what direction the shot and shell will take.

HENRY EAGLE, Captain Commanding
United States Naval Forces off Galveston.
To the Foreign Consuls, Galveston.

### The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, June 11.

The bill to postpone the election of State Officers, has been before the Convention nearly all day, and has elicited much discussion. Several substitutes and amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was finally lost by a vote of 31 yeas to 35 nays. As the case now stands, an election for all State Officers, from Governor down, is authorized. An ordinance to enable citizens of the State in the military service of the United States, or State of Missouri to vote, was taken up, and, on motion, made the special order for to morrow morning.

An ordinance to amend the Constitution, so that general elections shall be held on the 3d Monday in October, instead of August, as now, was referred to a Select Committee of Three.

### Movements of War Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

The gunboat *Paul Jones* has arrived from Baltimore for her armament.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 12.

The steam-frigate *Niagara*, from Key West, is below.

### Headquarters of the Eleventh Militia.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, June 12.

The headquarters of the Eleventh New-York Militia Regiment are now at Wadeville, Clarke County, Va. Everything for Col. MAIDHOF and the soldiers of his command, directed to that place, will reach them.

## NEWS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

### Favorable Condition of Affairs at Memphis.

### Cotton Beginning to Come Forward.

### Opening of Trade on the Mississippi.

### Commodore Farragut's Fleet at Vicksburgh.

### The Demand for the Surrender of the City.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 10.

Quiet pervades the entire city. The ready submission of the inhabitants to the National rule, is not only surprising, but gratifying. The civil authorities continue to exercise their functions as heretofore. The Provost-Marshal's office is thronged with applicants for permits to proceed North. All persons are requested to take the oath of allegiance before the permission is granted.

JACKSON'S rebel cavalry, which have been hovering around the city ever since the National occupation of it, are said to have gone to Holly Springs. As most of them are largely interested in this city, it is improbable that they will make an attempt to burn it.

The City Recorder was yesterday arrested by the Provost-Marshal for causing the arrest of a citizen for conversing in the streets with a Union soldier.

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country around Grand Junction, destroying all the cotton that can be found.

Applications to ship 6,000 bales of cotton have already been made.

The Memphis *Argus* is still outspoken in its secession sympathy.

The *Avalanche* is much more guarded, and inclined to submit quietly.

Both advise peaceable submission to the National rule. Many stores have been opened and have resumed business. Some traders refuse Confederate money, but receive Tennessee bank notes.

The markets are rather sparsely supplied with meats and vegetables.

Two rebel steamers were captured yesterday above the city.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 9.

Intelligence was received this morning that as soon as the news of the defeat of the rebel fleet here and the surrender of the city, reached St. Francis River, Arkansas, a steamer, acting under Gen. HINDMAN'S orders, went up and down that stream and destroyed several thousand bales of cotton. Some four hundred bales were burned at Madison, Arkansas, about 40 miles west of here.

Throughout yesterday and last night the city was as quiet as any Northern City. To-day some of the stores are open, and Confederate scrip is being pretty generally refused. There has been no movement either in the fleet or land forces since Friday. It is said as many as 30,000 bales of cotton have been burned here. Not much business is being done, and currency is left to regulate itself.

### OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

OCCUPATION OF MEMPHIS—FEELING OF THE PEOPLE—APPEARANCE OF THE CITY—DECREASE OF POPULATION—CONFEDERATE MONEY IN THE CITY—DESTRUCTION OF COTTON—THE FIRST THROUGH STEAMER.

GAYOSO HOUSE, MEMPHIS,
Friday afternoon, June 6, 1862.

Memphis is taken—emphatically *taken*—not captured. The impregnable city, the valiant people, "who knew not how to surrender," have yielded without a struggle. Northern civilians, and officers in National uniform, walk its streets as quietly and as free from insult or molestation, as if they were in their own homes.

Transports at the levee, laden with Union troops, bear afloat the banner of the Union, and fifes and drums are making the air resonant with the strains of Hail Columbia, and the Star Spangled Banner, yet neither sign nor sound of indignation or displeasure can be seen or heard among the crowd on the levee.

A motley throng it is which has gathered to gape and stare and wonder at the invaders. Clergymen and courtesans, laborers and ladies of fashion, students and stevedores, clerks and contrabands, American, Irish, Dutch and Ethiopian, men, women and children, on horseback, in carriages and on foot, have come down to see the show. While there is little indignation displayed at our presence, there is as little show of a general welcome. The prominent feeling seems to be one of overwhelming surprise, almost of incredulity, at our being there. The totally unexpected abandonment of Fort Pillow, followed so immediately by the arrival here of our fleet, and the seemingly almost magical destruction of their own, appears to have dumbfoundered them, and they have scarcely begun to consider as yet whether they really ought to be the more glad or sorry; whether the restoration of their city to the Union is to be regarded as a calamity or an advantage.

The truth is, Memphis has suffered so severely under the Confederate rule, her business has been so crippled, her supplies cut off, her people burdened with taxation, her active, enterprising men, the class on which the prosperity of a city depends, cajoled or compelled into the army, her pleasant homes made desolate, that a majority of the people cannot help feeling, even while they do not acknowledge it openly, that they were sadly the losers by the change.

At the same time, the avowed public sentiment of the city has always been in favor of the rebellion. Their newspapers have been among the most bitter and malignant in the South in their vilification of the National Government and those who supported it. Their leading public men have assumed the same tone.

It is impossible for any one to remain for a length of time entirely unaffected by the current tone of popular sentiment around him, and it is perfectly natural, therefore, that a majority even of those who felt the disastrous effects of the rebellion most deeply, should come at last to feel a sort of National, or rather local pride, to be involved in the struggle, and feel somewhat hurt at being defeated, even though they knew their own condition would assuredly be bettered thereby. After the lapse of a few days, however, when this soreness shall have partly worn away, I am satisfied that a large majority of the peo-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

## THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

**Threatened Movement on Washington, N. C. —The Rebels Attacked and Dislodged—A Rush Fight and a "Skedaddle"—List of the Killed and Wounded.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Friday, June 6, 1862.

The Union force of Gen. BURNSIDE has administered another wholesome chastisement to the rebels in this State. For a short time past they have been threatening to attack the town of Washington, and to wipe out the loyal people supposed to exist here.

A brief, but sharp and decisive engagement took place yesterday, the 5th, between a portion of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, under Lieut.-Col. Osborn, assisted by Lieut. AVERY, with a two-gun Wiard battery, belonging to the Marine Artillery, and a squadron of Col. MIX's Cavalry, and a rebel force of infantry and cavalry under command of Col. SINGLETARY.

The fight came off within about ten miles of Washington, in the borders of Pitt County, about one mile to the right of the direct road leading from this place to Greenville and Tarboro.

The gunboat *Picket*, in command of Capt. NICHOLS, U. S. N., cooperated in the attack, proceeding up the river simultaneously with the march of the land forces, and shelled the rebel camp, doing great execution. The result has been a signal discomfiture of the rebels, driving them from their position with considerable loss, and administering to them a lesson which will not soon be forgotten. We have lost seven killed and nine wounded.

For over a week past, taking advantage of an armistice agreed upon pending the delivery of Union prisoners from Salisbury, the rebel Col. SINGLETARY has been collecting a force of infantry and cavalry in the neighborhood of Washington, with the avowed purpose of attacking the place. Their force was reported to be from one to two thousand strong.

They have been in the habit of approaching the town from the direction of Frazier's Creek, beyond which they were reported to be constructing a line of defences.

Since the sharp skirmish of two weeks ago, on the Greenville road, these demonstrations and threats have created no little uneasiness among the people who remain in the place, and who seem to have become objects of special hatred to the rebel commanders. There are also believed to be still lingering in the place, under the guise of Union men, those who secretly cooperate with the rebel conspirators, and who would rejoice to welcome the rebel army, and to witness the expulsion of the Union forces from the place.

Col. PUREMAN, commanding at Washington, asked for reinforcements, and Gen. BURNSIDE dispatched the remaining companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth by the steamers *Pilot Boy* and *Highland Light*. Lieut. AVERY, of the Marine Artillery, with a two-gun battery, accompanied the troops.

Arriving at Washington early on Thursday morning, we found everything quiet, but the enemy were known to be in considerable force somewhere beyond Frazier's Creek.

It was necessary to assure the people of Washington not only of the safety of the town, but also that our troops were ready to go and look for the rebels, and drive them away.

The troops were greeted with great enthusiasm on their arrival. GILMORE'S splendid band went up with the advance guard, and as the *Pilot Boy* approached the town, their strains of inspiring music brought out a large throng of people, black and white, who crowded to the wharves, and filled up the streets of the town. It was a most gratifying reception.

Upon the arrival of the *Highland Light*, the soldiers were permitted to rest and refresh themselves, which was very necessary after sleeping upon the hard decks of the steamer.

The troops, having had a short resting spell, were formed on the main street, where the guns were inspected, and before 10 o'clock A. M. were in marching order. Eight companies of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts—all but Companies C and D, which were left to guard the town—took the advance; Company A, Capt. REDDING, and Lieut. JARVIS, same company, leading. A squad of cavalry acted as a flank guard—while Lieut. AVERY, with the two steel boat-howitzers and twenty-five men, with the ammunition carts, brought up the rear. The pieces were each drawn by two mules.

Col. PUREMAN and Lieut. PENDLETON, Capt. HOOVER and Assistant Surgeons CURTIS and MCGREGOR, accompanied the expedition.

The day was extremely sultry; not a breath of air stirred the foliage which closely lined the road, and several of the men gave out from the effects of the heat before we had proceeded five miles on the journey. My own buggy was pressed into service for carrying some of the exhausted men. All along the road the slaves ran from the fields, and manifested the greatest delight to see the soldiers. Prayers and benedictions innumerable were bestowed upon the Union soldiers as they passed along.

The gunboat *Picket*, Capt. NICHOLS, U. S. N., proceeded up the Tar River, and threw shells into the woods along the river banks. Some of these are reported to have fallen in the rebel camp above Boyd's ferry, doing much execution.

Our forces took the road toward Greenville and Pactolus, and a distance of six miles out came to the place where the late skirmish between our own and the rebel cavalry occurred a short time since. Traces of blood and the carcasses of horses still marked the spot. Leaving the road which leads to Williamson, to the right, at the forks of which stood a guide-board inscribed, "22 miles to Greenville," we kept the direct road, and proceeded about three miles further, which brought us to a road which crossed at right angles. Half a mile beyond the Greenville road crosses Tanner's Creek, at which place the rebels had destroyed the bridge. Taking the right for half a mile, and then another turn to the left, we came to a large country house, owned or occupied by JOHN GRAY HODGES. This place had been the headquarters of the rebels; they took dinner on this very day at the house, and yet the two women occupying the place stated that they had not seen a white man that day. The troops were halted for a few moments, and then again were ordered forward. Within four hundred yards of this dwelling, a large rebel force laid in ambush, concealed by dense foliage, skulking behind stumps, perching in the tops of trees, and secured from pursuit by impenetrable swamps, from which they could observe our approach, and shoot our men down, as they imagined, with impunity. Passing HODGES' house to the right, we came to a large mill-pond, with high banks, fringed with a thin growth of trees. To the left we found a narrow road ascending the hill, between a thick growth of trees, leading to a saw-mill and ginning-mill, which occupied a dam between the pond on the right and an extensive swamp on the left. Company A, under Capt. REDDING, entered this dell, preceded by an advance guard led by Lieut. JARVIS, and followed by the officers mounted. The instant they entered this narrow pass, two shots in quick succession came from the mill, followed by an irregular fire from the woods at the left. A whole volley of musketry from the Union forces was the answer to this attack. The artillery was ordered forward, and Lieut. AVERY hastened past the troops which now blocked up the road, and took a position directly in front of the mills. A storm of bullets greeted his men from out of the bushes and tree-tops, and from behind the buildings. In another moment the rifled guns sent a terrific charge of grape in the direction from which the firing came. The heads of only a few men could be seen here and there dodging behind trees and logs. Observing some movement in a large tree beyond the mill, a charge of grape was sent among its branches, when half-a-dozen rebels were seen to drop suddenly to the ground. Our boys had now obtained a position where they could work, and the firing became quick and sharp. Lieut. AVERY kept blazing away with his Wiard guns, but working at a great disadvantage, as he was within half pistol-shot of the enemy, and was obliged to haul the pieces up the bridge-way in order to get a proper elevation.

The cavalry which had been massed with the troops in the road now withdrew a few rods to the top of the hill, as there was no way for them to cooperate. The firing continued with little intermission about 45 minutes, during which several of our men fell and were carried to an old building at the side of the road, which was taken for a hospital. Lieut. JARVIS was the first person wounded, receiving a ball through his left ankle. WM. H. MOORE, of the Marine Artillery, captain of the gun was shot through the breast and shoulder. As he fell, and was being carried to the rear, he exclaimed: "My God, my country, my flag. Men of New-York stand by your guns!" He survived his wound only half an hour. The buildings were riddled with balls, and the grape and solid shot from the howitzers made the splinters fly in all directions. Finding it too hot for them, the rebels suddenly ceased firing, and "skedaddled." The cavalry were ordered to charge, and made the attempt to do so, but the troops had already anticipated them, and found the flooring over the flumes of both mills taken up or cut away, so that it was impossible to follow them. A considerable body, however, passed over, and inspected the ground occupied by the rebels, while the troops brought up materials to rebuild the bridges. Meantime the wounded who, among others, had been assisted off the field by Mr. GILMORE and his comrades of the band, were attended to by Doctors CURTIS and MCGREGOR. Victory once more perched on the banner of the Union, and the rebels had been sent in hot haste to the right about. Three or four dead were found on the field, one of whom had his head shot completely off. Pools of blood in many places attested to the havoc which had been made in the ranks of treason. A large number of both killed and wounded are believed to have been carried off the field. After collecting together whatever could be found in the shape of wagons near by, the wounded and dead were carefully placed on mattresses in them and conveyed back to Washington.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded at the fight of Frazier's Creek:

KILLED.

Sergeant George L. Litchfield, Co. A, Roxbury, Mass.
Private Geo. H. Baxter, Co. F, Newton, Mass.
Private Austin Gill, Co. K.
Capt. of gun, Wm. H. Moore, Marine Artillery, Chicago, Ill.
Private Orville Brock, Co. I.
Private Leroy Dorland, Co. A, Thorndyke Village, Mass.
Corporal Melbourn Croscup, Co. F, Lynn, Mass.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Horatio Jarves, Co. A—shot through left ankle.
Private M. J. O'Brien, Co. I—bayonet wound.
Private John Vaughn, Co. F—hip, severely.
Private Joseph O. Collins, Co. E—temple.
Private Albert Gibbs, Marine Artillery—shot through shoulder and side of neck, not dangerous.
Private James A. Beal, Co. B—forehead, slight.
Capt. W. F. Redding, Co. A—left wrist, slight.
Private James Gilien, Marine Artillery—flesh wound in leg.
Private Wm. A. Clark, Marine Artillery—hit by spent ball.
Private Wm. Reynolds, Co. I—shoulder, slight.
G. A. Howard, Co. I—hand, slight.

The bodies of the dead were placed in neat coffins, and conveyed to Newbern on board of the steamer *Patuxent*. Lieut. JARVIS and ALBERT GIBBS, who were able to be moved, were also sent forward by the same steamer. The remainder of the wounded are doing well.

The officers and men behaved with great gallantry throughout this brief affair. The Marine Artillery, under Lieut. AVERY, also won high encomiums from the commanders for the part they acted. E. S.

## OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

TRIP FROM NEWBERN TO NORFOLK ISLAND—GEN. BURNSIDE AT FORTRESS MONROE—COL. ROBINSON ON THE WAY TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 9, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, about 6 o'clock, on board of the steamer *Port Royal*, having come through the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, leaving Newbern on Saturday. He is accompanied by Maj. RICHMOND, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Capt. FEARING, of his Staff; Dr. CHURCH, Medical Director of the Division; and Mr. WM. LARNED, his Private Secretary. Your correspondent, with two other *attachés* of the Press, being invited, were also of the party. Myself and Mr. STANLEY, of the Boston *Journal*, got on board the *Alice Price*, in which the General left Newbern, in the Neuse River. We were on our way from Washington, N. C., accompanying the dead, and part of the wounded, from the fight at Tranter's Creek. I send a brief account of the engagement herewith.

Gen. BURNSIDE makes this running visit here for the purpose of communicating direct with Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Government upon important matters, and before this reaches the TIMES he will be again with his division at Newbern. The *Port Royal* will return by the way she came within two hours, and the party will be placed on board of the *Alice Price*, where we left her yesterday afternoon, at anchor in Currituck Sound, near the entrance of the Virginia Canal, she being too wide to pass the look in the Virginia Cut.

The passage through this inland route, barring some detention from obstructions in the shape of mud scows and dredges, has been a very pleasant one, and demonstrates the feasibility of a rapid line of communication between Washington and the Department of North Carolina, without the inconvenience and risks of a sea voyage. To what extent the canal route may be used hereafter, depends on circumstances. Mr. LEVI HAYDEN, of the Submarine Corps of Engineers, is engaged removing obstructions in the North Carolina Cut, and in a few days everything will be out of the way. On account of the great width of the *Alice Price*, portions of the canal bridge at Currituck had to be removed to let her pass through; the *Port Royal*, one of Capt. HAMMOND's steamers, being of smaller compass, passed through without difficulty.

We arrived at Norfolk late last night, and after consulting with Gen. VEILE, Gen. BURNSIDE determined to go directly to Fortress Monroe. We started from Norfolk at 4 o'clock A. M., and arrived here at 5½. The canal has been in working order only little over a year. It is owned almost wholly by gentlemen in Buffalo. It has proved a very valuable avenue of communication for the transportation of merchandise between the waters of Virginia and those of North Carolina. Like all the other works of internal and external improvement, the wicked rebellion has broken it up, and will put back its progress for years.

The passage of two large steamers through this canal in one day, is probably a sight never looked for by the people of North Carolina. At one time it was a little dubious to ourselves. But the Yankees can do some things as well as others, particularly when BURNSIDE is with them. I am not sure that if it had become necessary, our two steamers would have taken a short cut of a few miles overland.

Among our passengers is Col. ROBINSON, of Newbern, a Colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army, who was captured by Col. GOODFELLOW, of the One Hundred and Third New-York, in a skirmish which took place some two months ago, near Newport Station. Col. ROBINSON was wounded at the time, and is still quite lame, being obliged to go on crutches. He is on his way to Fort Lafayette. His wife, with a little child and servant, are with him. They will remain in New-York, probably, during his detention at Lafayette.

Col. ROBINSON is still a young man. He was educated at West Point, and married the daughter of Maj. MACRAE, of Virginia, who is a devoted Union man. Like the Government, the good old man yearns for the return of the wanderer to the parental roof. Their treatment, during the trip hither, by Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff, has been more like that of guests than prisoners.

Various absurd rumors prevail at Norfolk concerning the movements of the army before Richmond, of which you are better informed than even we can be at this place. E. S.

### Capture of the Nassau.

NAVY YARD, Monday, June 9, 1862.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of yesterday, I saw a correspondence from the U. S. S. *State of Georgia*, giving an account of the capture of the famous rebel steamer *Nassau, alias Gordon, alias Theodora*. You will do the officers of the *Victoria* an everlasting favor, and do an act of justice to all parties, by giving in your columns this *true* statement of the affair. The morning of the capture was foggy, and from our decks we could not discern the land; Our Captain gave orders to get under way for the Fishing Banks, which were a few miles from our anchorage. This was before the rebel steamer was seen by either ship's lookout. Our anchor was scarcely off the bottom, and the ship was just steaming ahead, when "Sail ho!" was announced from the masthead. We soon saw high clouds of black smoke rising from the dense fog. The steamer was soon after seen by all on deck. Chase was immediately given, both by the *Victoria* and the *State of Georgia*. It is due to the latter to say that they were under way in an incredibly short space of time, but from the fact of our being already under way, and the position we held we had greatly the advantage of the *State of Georgia*, and as Capt. ARMSTRONG said, "Had it not been for the *Victoria* we would have lost her." The "well directed shot" that the correspondent speaks of was the shot that brought her to; it was such an excellent shot that Capt. ARMSTRONG sent his compliments to our Gunner, DAVID PATTEN, for his coolness and skill in handling the rifled Parrot.

The rebels told me after the capture that that little black d—l (the *Victoria*) they thought was iron clad, from the very fact of our running under the guns of Fort Caswell, which opened a deadly fire apon our ship alone. The *State of Georgia* rendered excellent sevrice I admit, but the *Nassau* ran past them, and has we been ten minutes later the prize would have escaped. "Is not the truth the truth?" As the *State of Georgia* boarded her first it was her due to send a prize master, which was Lieut. HAXTON. Also Engineer PIKE, of the *State of Georgia*, and Master's Mates GEO. B. HOWARD, B. W. TUCKER, Jr., and Engineer JOHN M. BARRON, of the *Victoria*. By inserting this in your valuable sheet you will greatly oblige an old subscriber, and JUSTICE.

## FROM KENTUCKY.

**Gen. Boyle's Measures—Col. Dunham's Defence and Policy—Leniency to the Southern Masses, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 9, 1862.

Gen. DUMONT, if he has force enough, will stop the raids in Central Tennessee, and so will Gen. BOYLE in Kentucky. Both Generals may need more men. Our steadfast friends in Clinton, Wayne, Monroe, Barren, Montgomery, are still exposed and harassed. They are very patient and longsuffering. Their Unionism costs them something. They cry for protection. Clinton Unionists ask, can it be they will always be forgotten and neglected? Can it be that ruin, desolation and extermination await the people of a county which has furnished more Union soldier, proportionally than any other county in Kentucky? Unless otherwise protected, they ask the Govern. ent to return those soldiers for the protection of Clinton. They cannot sleep from fear of midnight incendiaries, burglars and assassins. They insist that kind treatment never can put down "JEFF. DAVIS' thieving and murdering scoundrels." Gen. BOYLE has sent Col. BAUCE, of the Twentieth Kentucky, to Bowling Green to take charge of that portion of the State south of Green River. He has commissioned Col. MEZGALF to raise a cavalry regiment for service at West Liberty and Hazel Green, and is increasing the cavalry force of this city's Provost Guard. He will displace all County Judges of disloyal proclivities, who, in defiance of the State law, appoint disloyal judges or clerks of election, or refuse or fail promptly to appoint loyal judges and clerks of election. He will, with or without Gov. MAGOFFIN's cooperation, execute the law of March 15, which provides that "those who have engaged in the rebellion for the overthrow of the Government, or who have in any way aided, counseled or advised the separation of Kentucky from the Federal Union by force of arms, or adhered to those engaged in the effort to separate her from the Federal Union by force of arms, shall not be deemed one of the political parties in this Commonwealth."

Col. DUNHAM comes out in his own defence. He asserts he has made more arrests, investigated more cases, and made more exertions to put down treason within his jurisdiction, than any one holding a similar command in Kentucky or Tennessee; that he has not tolerated meetings to discuss the overthrow of the Government, to talk or give encouragement to treason; that he has "dealt promptly and firmly with Secessionists, but in that just, kind and conciliatory spirit which has inspired them with the belief that we come not to destroy but to restore the Constitution and laws." He believes the true policy to be for the military authorities to exercise only such power as is necessary to keep the present and future peace, and break down the armed power of the rebellion, leaving past offences to be dealt with and punished by the loyal civil authorities of the State. He thinks it the best policy, where he is satisfied the man who returns from the rebel army is sick of the service, will stay at home and act henceforward as a loyal citizen, to let him alone, leaving his past acts to the civil tribunals.

Prominent Kentuckians continue to urge the largest forgiveness to the Southern masses, compatible with the Government's supremacy, not only for their sake, but for the sake of the whole country. They beseech Congress to bear in mind that we are to live again with the Southern people, as a part of our household; that "we can no more legislate to injure them, without doing ourselves injury, than a man can cut off one of his limbs without affecting his whole body." PONTIAC.

## OBITUARY.

—Col. ALBERT W. DRAKE, of the Tenth Connecticut, died at his home in South Windsor, Ct., on Thursday noon. He was a graduate of Yale College, and at the breaking out of the rebellion was practicing law in Hartford. He volunteered in Company A, (Rifles.) First Connecticut Volunteers, and was appointed First Lieutenant of the Company, in which office he exhibited all the qualities of a soldier and gentleman. On the return of the three months' volunteers his health was somewhat impaired, and the wishes of a widowed mother prevented him from immediately reenlisting. Subsequently he was able to accept the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Tenth, and fought with it at Roanoke Island, where its Colonel, RUSSELL, was killed. He was promoted to the Colonelcy, but his constitution could not stand the hardships which he was called upon to endure, and he was compelled to return home, hoping soon to be able to join his command, though his fellow-officers saw that he had settled consumption. His age was 27 years. In 1858 he represented South Windsor in the Legislature.

Capt. HENRY CLAY, the son of Col. HENRY CLAY, who fell at Buena Vista, and the grandson of the illustrious statesmen, died in Louisville, Kentucky, on Thursday last. He did good service in the battle of Shiloh as Adjutant General in Gen. JOHNSON's Brigade.

Hon. Z. B. CAVERLY, for several years Secretary of Legation at Peru, died on May 24, at Beaufort, S. C., whither he had gone in the hope of recruiting his failing health.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Report of the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club have decided to submit the subjoined report. We give it for the benefit of the large number of members of the Club who will not be able to see the original:

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

SIR: The Regatta Committee for the current year submit the following report of the Annual Regatta, of the 5th inst.:

There were eighteen entries, viz.:

*Schooners.—First Class—Maria*, Commodore E. A. Stevens; *Zinga*, W. H. Thomas; *Favorita*, Vice-Commodore A. C. Kingsland. *Second Class—Restless*, L. W. Jerome; *Haze*, W. B. Duncan. *Third Class—Bonita*, T. N. Dawson; *Norma*, A. Major.

*Sloops*—First class, *Minnie*, C. Morrogh; *Scud*, W. H. Harrison; *Rebecca*, J. G. Bennett, Jr. Second class—*Fanny*, E. H. White; *Nettle*, S. B. Thomas; *Mallory*, J. T. Bache; *Annie*, L. Livingston. Third class—*Nautilus*, T. M. Nimmo; *Glengarry*, C. Macalester, Jr.; *Lapwing*, T. P. Hawkins: *Alpha*, R. R. Morris.

On the morning of the 5th, in consequence of the wind blowing heavily from the northeast, and the impracticability of placing all the yachts in line at the starting point, the regatta was postponed until the next day. On the following morning, the wind having abated, the yachts were placed in line, and the following were started—which, together with the times of turning the several stake boats, and of their return to the point of starting, are given in the following tables:

| | h. | m. |
|---|---|---|
| Time of starting | 11 | 9 |

SLOOPS—*Third Class*—Containing Yachts measuring 800 square feet and under that area. Allowance of time—one and seven-tenths seconds per square foot.

| No. | Name. | Tonnage. | No. of men allowed to carry. | Areas. sq. feet. | Allow'ce of time. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Nautilus | 26.4 | 9 | 689.6 | |
| 2. | Glengarry | 25 | 8 | 641.2 | 1.22 |
| 3. | Lapwing | 25 | 8 | 618.2 | 2.02 |
| 4. | Alpha | 23.2 | 8 | 563 | 3.35 |

SLOOPS—*Second Class*—Measuring over 800 square feet and under 1,300 feet. Allowance of time—one and thirty-five hundreths seconds per square foot.

| No. | Name. | Tonnage. | No. of men allowed to carry. | Areas sq. ft. | Allowance of Time M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Fanny | 47.5 | 14 | 967.4 | |
| 2. | Nettle | — | — | * | 1.06 |
| 3. | Mallory | 44.2 | 13 | 922.6 | 1.01 |
| 4. | Annie | 26.9 | 8 | 805.4 | 3.39 |

*Not measured.

SLOOPS—*First Class*—Measuring over 1,300 square feet. Allowance of time—one second per square foot.

| No. | Name. | Tonnage. | No. of men allowed to carry. | Areas sq. ft. | Allowance of time. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Minnie | 74.6 | 19 | 1,445.6 | |
| 2. | Scud | 79 | 20 | 1,310.4 | 2.15 |

SCHOONERS—*Third Class*—Measuring 1,000 square feet and under that area. Allowance of time—one and seven-tenths seconds per square foot.

| No. | Name. | Tonnage. | No. of men allowed to carry. | Areas sq. ft. | Allowance of time. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bonita | 34.9 | 10 | 760 | |

SCHOONERS—*Second Class*—Measuring 1,500 square feet and under that area. Allowance of time—one and thirty-five hundredths seconds per square foot.

| No. | Name. | Tonnage. | No. of men allowed to carry. | Areas, sq. feet. | Allow'ce of time. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Restless | 95.4 | 27 | 1,478.6 | |

SCHOONERS—*First Class*.—Measuring over 1,500 square feet. Allowance of time—one second per square foot.

| No. | Name. | Tonnage. | No. of men allowed to carry. | Areas sq. feet. | Allow'ce of Time. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Maria | 231.4 | 58 | 3,068.6 | |
| 2. | Favorita | 138.1 | 35 | 1,855 | 00 14 |

TIME-TABLE GOING DOWN.

| | Robin's Reef Stake-boat. H. M. S. | Gut's Head Stake-boat. H. M. S. | Buoy of S. W. Spit. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sloops.* | | | |
| Nautilus | 11 54 00 | 12 02 00 | 1 57 11¾ |
| Glengarry | 11 53 00 | 12 01 00 | 2 00 59¾ |
| Lapwing | 11 56 00 | 12 01 16 | 2 26 24¾ |
| Alpha | 11 58 30 | 12 08 53 | 2 16 19 |
| Nettle | — — — | 12 54 00 | 2 06 27½ |
| Mallory | 11 56 00 | 12 04 00 | 1 51 32½ |
| Annie | 11 57 00 | 12 57 00 | 1 53 00 |
| Fanny | 12 02 00 | — — — | — — — |
| Minnie | 12 01 00 | 12 09 00 | 2 06 31 |
| Scud | 12 00 00 | 12 07 00 | 1 46 58 |
| *Schooners.* | | | |
| Restless | 12 09 00 | 12 15 17 | 2 06 30 |
| Maria | 12 00 00 | — — — | — — — |
| Favorita | 12 10 30 | 12 15 15 | 2 15 39¼ |

RETURNING.

| | Robin's Reef Stake Boat. H. M. S. | Castle William Stake Boat. H. M. S. | Elysian Fields Stake Boat. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nautilus | 3 36 14 | 3 12 35 | 4 44 05 |
| Glengarry | 3 35 42 | 3 12 42 | 4 41 23 |
| Lapwing | 4 48 30 | 3 38 30 | 5 12 30 |
| Alpha | 4 48 30 | 3 40 04 | 5 15 55 |
| Nettle | 3 48 30 | 3 15 30 | 4 58 55 |
| Mallory | 3 19 42 | 2 54 00 | 4 22 49 |
| Annie | 3 23 51 | 2 50 45 | 4 27 33½ |
| Minnie | 3 38 24 | 3 12 35 | 4 43 43¼ |
| Scud | 3 14 54 | 2 48 04 | 4 16 47 |
| *Schooners.* | | | |
| Bonita | 4 30 30 | — — — | — — — |
| Restless | 3 38 24 | 3 12 50 | 4 44 47 |
| Favorita | 3 48 00 | 3 15 50 | 4 14 22 |

The *Fanny* and the *Maria* did not complete their course.

Protests were submitted by the owners of the *Nautilus* and *Lapwing*. By the former, asking that Committee would consider if the *Glengarry* "is we'l suited to accompany the squadron in a cruise; and by the latter, against the *Nautilus* and *Glengarry*, for not being in line at the time of starting.

In considering these protests, the Committee are of the opinion:

IN THE FIRST CASE—That as the *Glengarry* has been admitted to the Club, and her owner holds a certificate, therefore, that until that certificate is revoked, his yacht is entitled to all the privileges of the Club; consequently, a protest against her being awarded a a prize on account of alleged unworthiness to hold the certificate, cannot be entertained by the Regatta Committee.

IN THE SECOND CASE—As the yachts named had been placed in line, and as their deviation from it at the time of starting arose from their anchors being insufficient to withstand the unusual strength of the current of the river at the time, and that, as it would have been impracticable, consistent with other considerations, to have replaced them in line, and as the Committee did not require them to be replaced, that these yachts should not be ruled from starting, but that such allowance of time as the Committee deem sufficient to compensate for the difference of distance between the yachts and the original time, should be added to their time of starting.

The Committee have, therefore, decided that the following-named yachts are entitled to the prizes, viz.:

| | | Choice of selection of Prizes. |
|---|---|---|
| Favorita | Schooner | First class. 1 |
| Restless | Schooner | Second class. 6 |
| Bonita | Schooner | Third class. 3 |
| Scud | Sloop | First class. 4 |
| Mallory | Sloop | Second class. 5 |
| Glengarry | Sloop | Third class. 2 |

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) CHAS. H. HASWELL,
JOHN T. ROLLINS,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
Regatta Committee.

To HAMILTON MORTON, Esq., Secretary N. Y. Y. C.

### Board of Councilmen.

HONORS TO GOV. SEWARD—CHANGE IN THE HOUR OF MEETING—RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday, the business, however, being of no general interest, except the unanimous adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. LENT, to appoint a Committee of three from each Board, to wait upon the Hon. WM. H. SEWARD on his return to the City from Auburn, and to tender to him the thanks of the Common Council, for his wise, sagacious, and conservative course as a member of the Cabinet, and to place at his command the Governor's room for the reception of his friends, on such day as he may designate.

An effort was made to change the hour of meeting to 9 o'clock, but as this involved an alteration of the rules of the Board, it was laid over until the next meeting. The session was very brief, and the matters disposed of devoid of public interest, with the exception of the report of the Committee on Conference upon the "ordinance making appropriations for the relief of the families of volunteers." As amended by the Joint Committee the ordinance was adopted and will be found in the official proceedings.

### The Central Park Concerts.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the mall, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine.

The following is the programme:

PART FIRST.

1. Overture to Stradella.....Flotow.
2. Constitution Quadrille.....Bilse.
3. Bohemian National Song.....Meyer.
4. Fruhlingslieder Waltz.....Kuhner.

PART SECOND.

1. Selections from Maritana.....Wallace.
2. Rose Schottisch.....Rehm.
3. Fantazia Military.....Krug.
4. American Reville Gallop.....Rehm.

PART THIRD.

1. Triumphal March.....Ed. Mohlenhauer.
2. Chiravari Pot Pouri.....Hamm.
3. Song, "Adelaide".....Beetnoven.
4. Mary Polka.....Rehm.

Our National Union March.

### Twenty-second Anniversary of the Colored Home.

A very large crowd of interested persons, both colored and white, yesterday collected in the delightful park adjoining the Colored Home, at the foot of Fifty-sixth-street, and at 2½ o'clock exercises and reading of reports were commenced in the Chapel. Those who wished attended these exercises, which were very interesting. Scriptural reading, singing and prayer preceded the reading of the reports, which duty devolved upon Rev. Mr. MCDOUGAL. A collection was then made, which was followed by singing of good old hymns, the sentiments of which were congenial to the aged men and women, whose bent forms seemed to rise into new youth as they joined their feeble voices with these their friends, who come once a year to impart cheerful pleasures to their ever peaceful home.

An address was delivered by Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, who is deservedly the *great gun* of the African Church in this City. Other colored ministers were present, some of them from distant portions of the United States, and they were deeply interested in the workings of this model institution. Short addresses were also given by Rev. E. LATHROP, Rev. J. B. WAKELY, and others. From the reports many interesting statistics were gathered, among others the following, which show the industrial pursuits of the inmates: 2,576 garments have been made up for the use of the aged people; 50 pairs of stockings have been knit, and 16 yards of carpet-rags have been cut and sewn. The amount received from white persons for the board of aged family servants, and from colored families who have members here in hospital and otherwise, has largely increased the fund of the Home, and it is found that at the end of this, their most dreaded year, they are richer than ever before. For the year ending January last, 101 deaths have occurred. The inmates here live to a very great age, and a number were too old to attend the exercises of yesterday—such were visited in the wards by hosts of friends, every person present having free access to all parts of the building. Some singular customs obtain here and have formed a regular part of the anniversary delights for twenty years back. One is the distribution of generous sections of gingerbread to each one as he or she passes from the building. Dr. FINCH presided with a great good-will, and no diminution of his usual dignity over three huge baskets of this delicious diet, forgetting no one in the distribution of his gifts. A treat vouchsafed to a few favored ones, was the exploration of his private garden, a peep of which is to be had from the windows of every ward. His well-tended orange groves and luxurious lemon trees bring memories, glad or sorrowful, to those who have lingered amid similar ones, but not where freedom to the dusky skin reigns, as it does in this refuge for the oppressed contraband.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE INSPECTION.—The Second Sections of the Police force, consisting of the upper Precincts, were inspected yesterday afternoon at the State Arsenal by Superintendent KENNEDY and Inspectors CARPENTER and DILGS. The force present consisted of men from the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Precincts. All of them were in full uniform, with white gloves and black belts, and batons. There were over 400 members of the force present, consisting of 13 Captains, 30 Sergeants, 16 Roundsmen, and 350 Patrolmen. After the inspection the men were addressed by Superintendent KENNEDY, in a brief, but forcible and appropriate speech. Subsequently, they were drilled in military style by Capt. TURNBULL, assisted by Sergeant CORELAND. Their appearance, and also the knowledge displayed in their drill, is creditable both to the men and to the officers having them in charge.

ARREST OF BURGLARS AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning last, the store of Messrs. ORION & WHEELOCK, hardware merchants, at No. 366 Broadway, was entered by burglars and about $1,000 worth of property, consisting of pistols and knives, was stolen from the premises. THOMAS WILSON, one of the burglars, was caught while coming out of the store by Officer JUDGE, of the Sixth Precinct. His companions, however, managed to escape with all the stolen property. The following day Officer WILKESON traced the fugitives to Brooklyn, where they were arrested and committed to prison to await the result of the search for the property. Capt. DOWLING took the case in hand, and after much labor, he yesterday succeeded in tracing the property to a house in Summit-street, South Brooklyn. The valuables were brought to New-York, and examined, when it was discovered that every dollar of the goods had been recovered. The prisoners were taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court yesterday, where, after a preliminary examination, they were committed for trial.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—The following is the Weekly Report of the Board: Remaining May 31, 1862, 6,608; Admitted, 2,090—Total, 8,698. Died, 34; Discharged, 1,655; Sent to Blackwell's Island, 388; Remaining June 7, 1862, 6,821; Bellevue Hospital, 572; Lunatic Asylum, 771; Almshouse, 1,415; Penitentiary, 522; Workhouse, 949; Small-pox Hospital, 13; Randall's Island, 771; Randall's Island Hospital, 216; City Prison, 287; Second District Prison, 17; Third District Prison, 20; Fourth District Prison, 4; Island Hospital, 713; Colored Home, 298; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at Nurse, 29; City Cemetery, 44—Total 6,821. The Board have received a letter of thanks from the Faculty of Bellevue College, for the interest they have manifested in the new institution, and for their friendly cooperation with the Faculty.

THE EMPLOYES OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.—A report having been published, to the effect that a number of men had been discharged from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and their places supplied by colored men, (contrabands,) Commodore PAULDING transmits the following contradiction: "Men from almost every department of the yard were discharged on Saturday last to the aggregate number of two hundred and forty, for the reason that their services were not required, and a further discharge will probably soon be made for the same reason. As for the contrabands or colored men, there is not a word of truth in the statement. There is not a colored person employed in the Navy-yard, nor has there been since the day I assumed the command, or before that time as far as I know."

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL IN AID OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.—The New-York Ladies' Educational Union will give a Strawberry Festival at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, for the benefit of the Institution (No. 334 Sixth-avenue) for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, to continue one week, commencing Monday, June 16. A musical entertainment will be given each evening. Admission 10 cents. Season tickets 25 cents. Donations of all kinds of refreshments, flowers and fancy articles will be received at the Hall, where a Committee of ladies will be in attendance on Friday and Saturday of this week and during the Festival.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMBOAT.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Messrs. ROSEVALT, JOYCE & Co. successfully launched from their ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, a splendid steamship for H. B. CROMWELL & Co. She is about 180 feet long, 30 feet beam, and about 17 feet hold, well proportioned, and intended to be very fast. She is intended for the Southern coasting trade. Another sister ship is nearly complete in the same yard, and will be launched in two or three weeks.

PARSON BROWNLOW SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.—Parson BROWNLOW, who has been stopping at the Astor House for a day or two past, was yesterday served with a subpœna requiring his attendance as a witness before the Senate Committee at Washington, in the matter of the impeachment of Judge WEST H. HUMPHREYS, of Tennessee.

DISCHARGED.—Mr. EDWARD C. TAYLOR, brother of the late Street Commissioner, has been honorably discharged from two indictments which were found against him in April last, one for obtaining money under false pretences, and the other for grand larceny. District-Attorney A. OAKEY HALL found no cause for prosecution.

A CHILD KILLED BY A TRUCK.—A child named IDA A. JONES, aged three years, was run over by a truck at the corner of Sheriff and Delancey streets, and so severely injured that she died a few moments afterward. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body. No blame was attached to the driver of the truck.

A SERIOUS HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—JOHN BRADFORD, a native of England, aged 35 years, fell through the hatchway at No. 119 Maiden-lane, yesterday afternoon, and was almost instantly killed. The body was removed to the New-York Hospital, where the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PETROLEUM OIL EXCITEMENT.—A Sub-Committee of the Joint

...not exceeding twenty dol-
...Comptroller is authorized to
...hereby created and appropriated, on
...to be correct by a majority of the Committee.

§ 13. Each Assistant Treasurer shall render to the Comptroller, on the first day of each month, a detailed statement of his disbursements during the preceding month, and the Comptroller shall transmit the same to each branch of the Common Council.

§ 14. In case an Assistant Treasurer shall discover that the party to whom any ticket or order for relief has been given is not entitled by this ordinance to the allowance named thereon, he shall withhold further payment, and immediately notify the Ward Committee by which it was issued of the fact, and the reasons therefor. If no payment has been made on the ticket, he shall at once return it to the Committee. Every person who shall wilfully make, or cause to be made, any false statements or representations for the purpose of obtaining a larger sum than that to which they are entitled under this ordinance, shall thereby be deemed to have forfeited all claims to participate in its benefits.

§ 15. Payment shall be made directly to the party in whose favor the ticket is given; but if by sickness, or other unavoidable circumstance, such person is unable to make personal application, the Assistant Treasurer shall require satisfactory authority for payment by his or her representative. In no case shall payment be made for more than one ticket to the same person. If, in the opinion of the Ward Committee, it is advisable, in consequence of intemperate habits, or from other causes on the part of the person making application, to pay the amount in groceries or other necessaries, instead of money, then an order to that effect on the Assistant Treasurer, signed by a majority of the Ward Committee, shall be paid to some parties authorized by the Committee to receive it.

§ 16. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to procure, fit up, and keep in order, a suitable room for the accommodation of each of the Assistant Treasurers and the applicants in their respective districts, and also to appoint two clerks and one interpreter for each district. The compensation of the clerks shall not exceed an aggregate of sixty dollars per month each, and the interpreters forty dollars per month each.

§ 17. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Alderman Dayton moved to non-concur with the report of the Committee.

Alderman Allen, as an amendment, moved the adoption of the report.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Freer, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Froment—2.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of flagging and re-flagging sidewalks of Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, south side.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Lewis-street, from Rivington to Delancey-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a receiving-basin and culvert in Forty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-second-street to Fifty-seventh-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a hose carriage for the use of Hose Company No. 12.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Smith moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from further consideration of a resolution appropriating five hundred dollars for aid of wounded soldiers arriving in this City, and placed in charge of Colonel Bliss.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over, subsequently reconsidered, and

Alderman Dayton moved to amend by adding the following:

"Colonel Bliss to render an account to the Common Council of the moneys so expended by him under this resolution."

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Froment—8.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Brady, Mitchell, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—6.

The resolution, as amended, was then lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment—8.

Negative—Alderman Smith, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—7.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Lands and Places from further consideration of the paper relative to construction of Parks in Fourth-avenue.

Which was carried.

The paper was then read and adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the proprietors of the *Evening Post* newspaper, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents for advertising Committee notices for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was adopted on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Streets, with a resolution to pave with trap-block pavement, Thirteenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to University-place; also University-place, from Thirteenth-street to Eleventh-street; also Eleventh-street, from University-place to Broadway, the property owners on the line to pay half of the expenses.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Froment—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with a resolution, to fence in the vacant lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between the Second and Third-avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a hose carriage for the use of Hose Company No. 12.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Smith moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from further consideration of a resolution appropriating five hundred dollars for aid of wounded soldiers arriving in this City, and placed in charge of Colonel Bliss.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over, subsequently reconsidered, and

Alderman Dayton moved to amend by adding the following:

"Colonel Bliss to render an account to the Common Council of the moneys so expended by him under this resolution."

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Froment—8.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Brady, Mitchell, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—6.

The resolution, as amended, was then lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment—8.

Negative—Alderman Smith, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—7.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Lands and Places from further consideration of the paper relative to construction of Parks in Fourth-avenue.

Which was carried.

The paper was then read and adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the proprietors of the *Evening Post* newspaper, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents for advertising Committee notices for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was adopted on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Streets, with a resolution to pave with trap-block pavement, Thirteenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to University-place; also University-place, from Thirteenth-street to Eleventh-street; also Eleventh-street, from University-place to Broadway, the property owners on the line to pay half of the expenses.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Froment—11.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with a resolution, to fence in the vacant lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between the Second and Third-avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Dayton—2.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Froment—6.

When the President *pro tem.* declared the Board adjourned until Monday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

## BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY.
June 12, 1862—5 P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

*Resolved*, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Brennan to occupy his stand on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-first-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

*Resolved*, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Joseph Ferro, to erect an awning, to be covered with tin, in front of his premises, known as Number thirty-three (33) Essex-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keech—

*Resolved*, That the regular meetings of this Board be held on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, at the hour of 2 A. M., until otherwise ordered.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Lent—

*Whereas*, The eminent services rendered by the Hon. William H. Seward to his country, in the hour of her greatest peril, by the able, conservative and patriotic discharge of his official duties, and

*Whereas*, His emphatically expressed renunciation of all pretensions to the highest honor in the gift of his countrymen, proves conclusively that he is animated by the purest and most self-sacrificing patriotism; therefore

*Whereas*, He is now on a visit to his native State, and the citizens of New-York desire to express to him personally their high esteem for his patriotic services; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three from each Board of the Common Council be appointed to tender to him the use of the Governor's Room, and request him to name a time, so as to enable our fellow citizens to pay him this their tribute of esteem.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Negative—None.

By Councilman Lent—

*Resolved*, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Wood and Loper & Davis to regulate and grade in front of their property, on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, adopting ordinance that a sewer be built in Grove-street, commencing about one hundred and seventy feet from the corner of Hudson-st., and thence westerly, communicating with sewer on Hudson-street, under direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building an extension to the house of Engine Company No. 37, in Fifty-ninth-street, said extension to be eighteen feet in depth and twenty feet in width, to be connected with the main building and to be two stories in height; also, to put the front building in proper repair, and painted throughout.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the building of a house on the site purchased by the City, for the use of Hose Company No. 41.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company No. 14, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the flagging laid and repaired immediately, where necessary, in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of amending ordinance adopted by Board of Aldermen, directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to pave Fifth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-ninth-streets, paved with trap-block pavement, by providing that the property owners on the line of the improvements pay half the expenditure thereof.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and the Eighth-avenue, be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, where not flagged, on both sides of Eightieth street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the flagging in Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, repaired, a space four feet wide through the middle of the sidewalk, or re-laid where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause sidewalk in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be filled and re-flagged where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-sixth-street, two hundred feet west of the Ninth-avenue, on the northerly side, be fenced in forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots Nos. 119, 121, 123 and 125 West Forty-first-street, and the vacant lots on the northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on north side of Fortieth-street, be tween Tenth and Eleventh avenues, on the block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that this Board do now concur with the Board of Aldermen in their action in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah D. Moore, for the sum of fifty-eight dollars, being the amount withheld from payment for alleged over time of Inspector on account of flagging Twelfth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Courtland Palmer in reference to assessment for sewer in Thirty-fourth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the North River.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keech moved that the said petition be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that Edward G. Flynn be permitted to erect at the southerly terminus of the Third-avenue Railroad, in the open space and on or near the present location of a small structure occupied by said Railroad Company, an ornamental octagon building, ten feet in diameter, eleven feet high, and in accordance with a plan submitted by him, the same to be used by said Railroad Company for their purposes as heretofore, and in addition by said Flynn for the sale of soda water, root beer and lager beer.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee of Conference, "on ordinance to provide Relief for the Families of Volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union," recommending to substitute the following section, in lieu of the one adopted by the Board of Councilmen, June 2, as section six:

§ 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys placed in their hands for that purpose, only to persons presenting orders, signed by a majority of the members of the Committee acting for the Ward, in their respective Districts. Said Committees shall consist of four members each, including the Alderman and Councilman acting for the several Wards on the 1st day of February, 1862, together with a citizen or citizens to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen, which citizens must be residents of the Ward for which they are to act, except that for the purpose of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as forming a part of the First Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, report adopted, and recommendation and amendment to the sixth section adopted.)

The President stated the question to be on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in accepting the report, and adopting the recommendation and amendment to the sixth section.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Snyder, Long—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—9.

Subsequently Councilman Jones moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones then moved that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen on their action.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Lent, Snyder, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Orton, The President, Trotter—5.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to reset curb and gutter stones in Fifty second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Negative—None.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that sidewalks on the west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty first streets, and on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Gross—2.

By Councilman Lent—

*Resolved*, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Wood and Loper & Davis to regulate and grade in front of their property, on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, adopting ordinance that a sewer be built in Grove-street, commencing about one hundred and seventy feet from the corner of Hudson-st., and thence westerly, communicating with sewer on Hudson-street, under direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building an extension to the house of Engine Company No. 37, in Fifty-ninth-street, said extension to be eighteen feet in depth and twenty feet in width, to be connected with the main building and to be two stories in height; also, to put the front building in proper repair, and painted throughout.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the building of a house on the site purchased by the City, for the use of Hose Company No. 41.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company No. 14, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the flagging laid and repaired immediately, where necessary, in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of amending ordinance adopted by Board of Aldermen, directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to pave Fifth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-ninth-streets, paved with trap-block pavement, by providing that the property owners on the line of the improvements pay half the expenditure thereof.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and the Eighth-avenue, be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged, a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, where not flagged, on both sides of Eightieth street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the flagging in Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, repaired, a space four feet wide through the middle of the sidewalk, or re-laid where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause sidewalk in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be filled and re-flagged where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-sixth-street, two hundred feet west of the Ninth-avenue, on the northerly side, be fenced in forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots Nos. 119, 121, 123 and 125 West Forty-first-street, and the vacant lots on the northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting ordinance that the vacant lots on north side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, on the block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that this Board do now concur with the Board of Aldermen in their action in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah D. Moore, for the sum of fifty-eight dollars, being the amount withheld from payment for alleged over time of Inspector on account of flagging Twelfth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Courtland Palmer in reference to assessment for sewer in Thirty-fourth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the North River.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keech moved that the said petition be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that Edward G. Flynn be permitted to erect at the southerly terminus of the Third-avenue Railroad, in the open space and on or near the present location of a small structure occupied by said Railroad Company, an ornamental octagon building, ten feet in diameter, eleven feet high, and in accordance with a plan submitted by him, the same to be used by said Railroad Company for their purposes as heretofore, and in addition by said Flynn for the sale of soda water, root beer and lager beer.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee of Conference, "on ordinance to provide Relief for the Families of Volunteers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union," recommending to substitute the following section, in lieu of the one adopted by the Board of Councilmen, June 2, as section six:

§ 6. The Assistant Treasurers shall pay over the moneys placed in their hands for that purpose, only to persons presenting orders, signed by a majority of the members of the Committee acting for the Ward, in their respective Districts. Said Committees shall consist of four members each, including the Alderman and Councilman acting for the several Wards on the 1st day of February, 1862, together with a citizen or citizens to be appointed by the Aldermen and Councilmen, which citizens must be residents of the Ward for which they are to act, except that for the purpose of this ordinance, the Second and Third Wards shall be deemed and treated as forming a part of the First Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, report adopted, and recommendation and amendment to the sixth section adopted.)

The President stated the question to be on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in accepting the report, and adopting the recommendation and amendment to the sixth section.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Snyder, Long—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—9.

Subsequently Councilman Jones moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones then moved that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen on their action.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Lent, Snyder, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Orton, The President, Trotter—5.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to reset curb and gutter stones in Fifty second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Negative—None.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that sidewalks on the west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty first streets, and on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Gross—2.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Snyder, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Gross, Trotter—3.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to have crosswalks laid across Forty-third-street, on both sides of the Second-avenue; also across said Second-avenue, on both sides of said Forty-second-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter repaired in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, Second-avenue to Harlem River, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of readopting an ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Corlears-street, from Grand to Smith-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was postponed.

Communication of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Bethune-street, from the easterly line of West-street to the North River, and that such new receiving-basins and culverts be built, and such alterations made to existing basins and culverts on the line of West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, both inclusive, as may be necessary for the proper drainage of surface water from said part of West-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—18.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated, in addition to the sum already appropriated, for the purpose of a location for Engine Company No 39.

Which was postponed.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting the resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James G. Morris for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, to be in full for the rent of premises in rear of No. 105 Fourth-avenue, used as a temporary location for Hose Company No. 7, and take his receipt therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote,:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—5.

Report of Committee of Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting the resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire engine for Engine Company No. 31.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Keech, Lent, Orton—4.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new second class engine for Engine Company No 15, the same to be similar to the engine now in use by Engine Company No. 28.

Lost for want of a Constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Snyder, Long—11.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Miller, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter—7.

Which vote was reconsidered, and the report postponed.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolutions that the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred in procuring the necessary surveys and plans for the establishment of a uniform system of drainage for the upper part of the City, being the amount estimated by the Croton Aqueduct Department as the cost of said work; also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for said amount on the presentation of proper vouchers that said work has been done in accordance with the plans and specifications proposed by the Croton Aqueduct Department.

(In the Board of Councilmen, May 26, lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was again lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Hazleton—2.

Which vote was reconsidered, and the report postponed.

Report (from Board of Aldermen) of Andrew V. Stout, Allotment Commissioner, to the Common Council, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to audit and pay the sums disbursed by the Allotment Commissioner appointed by the Common Council, up to this date.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Snyder—2.

Resolution, that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated to hire a suitable location, for the use of the Northeastern Dispensary, and the Comptroller is directed to draw his warrant for the same, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting the resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged, on the south side of Second-street, between the First and Second avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—18.

Councilman Barney moved that said resolution be amended, by substituting therefor the following:

*Resolved*, That the westerly cross-walk of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets be extended from its present terminus across Thirty-third-street to the northerly line of Thirty-third-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the report as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Long—17.

Councilman Barney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in relation to the establishment of a hospital for such of the volunteers as may be disabled, with resolutions and ordinance.

Councilman Lent moved that said report be postponed.

Which was lost

Councilman Barney moved that the Board do now adjourned.

Which was carried.

The President here announced the Committee under the resolutions complimentary to Mr. Seward, to consist of Councilmen Lent, Barney and Long.

The President thereupon declared the Board adjourned until Monday next, the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

## LAW REPORTS.

**Court Calendar**—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 412, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4355, 5015, 5177, 5395, 5581, 5641, 5659, 6719, 6731, 6829, 6867, 7115, 7367, 7515, 7523, 7573, 7579, 7609½, 7611, 7639, 7647, 7765, 7771, 7777, 7787, 7825, 7827, 7829½, 7839. *Part II.*—Nos. 348, 2310, 4056, 4608, 5182, 5712, 5854, 6410, 6834, 7096, 7188, 7210, 7220, 7242, 7374, 7516, 7594½, 7658, 7666, 7692, 7716, 7798, 7816, 7822, 7824, 7840, 7804.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2479, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499. *Part II.*—Nos. 294, 2770, 1856, 1854, 1762, 2250, 2214, 1242, 1054, 1838, 658, 1098, 1852, 1798.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2049, 1305, 1505, 1713, 1915, 1968, 2120, 2177, 2188, 2169. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term. General Term in Part II. on Monday, June 16, at 11 A. M.

### Guaranty—Important to Merchants and Tradesmen.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Hilton.

*Alexander T. Stewart, et al.* vs. *Lafayette Ranney.*—The following opinion of the Court in this case sufficiently explains the facts involved; and the law, as laid down in the opinion, will be found important to merchants and traders generally.

HILTON, J.—The defendant, for a consideration, guaranteed to the plaintiffs the payment of all purchases of goods made of them after May 1, 1858, by Martin L. Ranney, not exceeding $500 in amount, based upon a credit of six months from the dates of the respective purchases.

It is admitted

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.*

*We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.*

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; and, if used, will be liberally paid for.



Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—HANDY ANDY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE JEW OF NOTRE DAME—THE WOOD DEMON—THE BANDIT HOST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE SIREN.

WILSON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COMMODORE NUTT—$20,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

All evidence tends to prove that the defeat of JACKSON by Gen. FREMONT, on Sunday last, was a very severe one. JACKSON left his dead and a great part of his wounded on the field on his retreat the night after the battle. Not less than five hundred dead were found, and two of their guns were left behind, which were taken possession of by our forces. Our army advanced early on Tuesday morning in line of battle, but finding no enemy, proceeded by column over the country to Port Republic, when the bridge was found to have been burnt by the rebels, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. Our reports from Gen. FREMONT'S army are silent in reference to the fight between JACKSON and Gen. SHIELDS' advance, which indicates that nothing was known of it on the other side of the Shenandoah. Ere this the two armies have probably formed a junction, and are well on their way to Staunton, if they have not already reached there.

There is nothing of importance from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army this morning.

The accounts from Memphis are very encouraging. Quiet pervades the entire city, and a ready submission is paid to the National rule—a pretty good indication that the inhabitants are rather pleased at the change in affairs. Cotton is beginning to come forward quite freely, and already, on the 10th inst., applications to ship six thousand bales had been received. Two more rebel steamers have been captured in the vicinity.

We learn from the Houston (TEXAS) *Telegraph* of the 23d ult. the important fact that on the 17th inst., the United States frigate *Santee* appeared off Galveston and demanded the surrender of the city, the alternative being a bombardment, a sufficient land and naval force being at hand to insure success. The foreign Consuls communicated with the commander of the *Santee*, with a view to having some part of the city assigned where the foreign residents might take refuge, but the commander, while deploring the misery likely to result from a bombardment, would give no assurance of security. There is little doubt that the city surrendered without waiting to be bombarded.

The New-Orleans papers of May 29, have been received by way of Vicksburgh and Memphis. They state that Hon. PIERRE SOULE has been arrested on a high political charge, and that he was to be sent North. Col. N. A. M. DUDLEY, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts regiment, has been appointed Assistant Military Commandant of the city. It has been ordered that religious services be had in the different churches of the city as in times of profound peace, and no prayer for the destruction of the Union or for the success of the "rebels" will be tolerated. Gen. BUTLER had had an interview with the officers of the Southern Bank, and, after a full hearing, the bank was ordered to pay all their depositors, upon demand, in such money, and according to the provisions of General Order No 30. The bells which were taken from the churches by the order of BEAUREGARD had been shipped to New-York in the ship *North America*, by order of Gen. BUTLER. The *Delta* wants them united in one casting, and placed on the roof of Faneuil Hall. Gen. BUTLER gives notice that the Chief of Subsistence will sell to families for consumption, in small quantities, pork, beef, hams and bacon, at seven cents, and ten cents for flour. The steamer *Connecticut* had arrived, bringing a large supply of naval stores and a heavy mail. In the marine column we find that the schooner *Pathway* cleared for Boston, and that the *United States* (propeller,) from Pensacola, transport ship *Tamerlane* (with troops,) from Ship Island, and bark *Daniel Webster*, from Ship Island, had arrived, The ship *Havelock*, from Boston; bark *Harriet*, from Bordeaux, and United States steamer *Constitution*, were below, coming up.

A letter published in the Newark *Advertiser*, dated on board the United States steamer *Wachusett*, in James River, June 3, gives some important information regarding the fleet, and partially explains the delay in its movements. "Yesterday we moved up the stream from our old position at City Point, in company with all the fleet, (eight vessels,) the *Wachusett* being the flagship and leading, and led the way to the batteries below Richmond. But we did not get there, having brought up in a cornfield about ten miles below, where we lay for some time, high and dry. Jersey mud is no comparison to the sacred soil of Dixie. We are covered with Virginia real estate from the maintop-gallant signal trucks down to the kelson. Everybody is ashore exploring the bush. Great precaution is taken against sharpshooters; bags, hammocks and sails are stowed in the gangways. All the crew are under the forecastle and behind the bulwarks out of danger of the rebel sharpshooters. It was 3 o'clock when we came to a stop, and at 8 o'clock the rebels appeared on a bluff and fired a volley at us from the opposite shore, after which they took shelter in a house. We turned our guns upon them, and down came trees, rocks, bushes, and the chimney of the house. We then shelled the woods for some time. It being flood tide we backed off, dropped down stream, and anchored for the night. We are waiting for the *Monitor*, which has broken her air-pump. As soon as she is repaired we will try it again. Last night dispatches were sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN overland by a man from the *Galena*, but he was taken prisoner, the dispatches found, and the man will probably be shot. The weather is very hot."

Guerrillas still linger along the Tennessee River. The steamer *Autocrat*, while coming down from Pittsburgh Landing, received one hundred musket balls near the Duck River, but none of her passengers were injured.

Gen. BOYLE, who has command of the National forces in Kentucky, has received a dispatch from Secretary STANTON stating that, by order of the War Department of the 8th inst., the Department of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, is made to extend over the whole of Kentucky. Gen. BOYLE is therefore directed to report to Gen. HALLECK for orders.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution to admit to the floor gentlemen claiming to be Senators from Deseret was laid over. A resolution presented by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, to turn over Gen. BUCKNER to the civil authorities for trial for treason, was debated at considerable length, but was finally postponed until to-day. During the debate the course of the rebel authorities with reference to Col. CORCORAN was canvassed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of State to inform the Senate what amount of money has been paid to Maine and Massachusetts for yielding to the Ashburton Treaty, and what has been done with the money stipulated to be paid for certain lands by Great Britain. The House bill for the relief of Gen. GRANT was passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and Mr. LATHAM, of California, made a speech in favor of its passage. The debate was continued until the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, the Tax bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, with a recommendation to non-concur in all the Senate's amendments, and ask a Committee of Conference. The recommendation, after some debate, was adopted, 80 to 58. A petition from 117 merchants of this City, for an extension of the time for warehousing goods, was presented. The Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was passed after debate. The Senate resolution regulating the employment of convicts in the District of Columbia was passed. Other District of Columbia business occupied the House until the adjournment.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The address of Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, before the Emancipation League, at Cooper Institute, last evening, attracted a most appreciative audience, who listened for two hours and a half to one of the most original and effective speeches ever delivered on the subject. The speaker argued that the destruction of Slavery is essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and embellished his remarks with wit, humor and illustration, as well as argument and eloquence. He was most cordially received.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the ordinance appropriating $500.000 for the relief of families of Volunteers, as awarded by the joint Committee of the two Boards. The money is to be distributed under the direction of the Aldermen and Councilmen of each Ward, and two citizens of each Ward to be chosen by them. The report of the Committee appropriating $12,000 from the bureau of Lands and Places to complete the parks in Fourth-avenue, was adopted by a vote of 14 to 1. The resolution of the other Board, appropriating $500, to be expended by Col. BLISS in relieving wounded soldiers, was concurred in.

The United States steam transport *George Peabody*, Capt. TRAVERS, arrived yesterday morning, in thirty-six hours from Hatteras Inlet. She reports that the bark *Voltaire*, which went ashore on Hatteras Inlet, last January, was got off on the 9th inst. The schooner *Sallie E. Tymmons*, from Baltimore for Beaufort, with two locomotives, and in tow of steamer *Thomas Sparks*, was taken into Hatteras Inlet June 9, at 6 P. M., during a severe gale, and that night filled, capsized, and lost both locomotives. They would probably be a total loss.

Judge HILTON, sitting at Special Term of the Common Pleas, has rendered an opinion touching the question of guaranty, which will be of interest to merchants and tradesmen generally. The decision is in the case of ALEXANDER T. STEWART and others against LAFAYETTE RANNEY. DANIEL MAYER, alleged to be one of a band of forgers, and a fugitive from justice in the State of Connecticut, and for whose relief a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued from the New-York Common Pleas—has been surrendered to the Connecticut authorities.

The Stock and Exchange markets and the price of Gold were all unsettled and upward yesterday, on the movement at Washington for increasing the National circulation of United States Notes: Government Stock sold at 107; Gold, 105½; New-York Central, 94; Bills on London, 116 ₩ cent.

The rise in rates on ocean freight, yesterday, exercised a depressing influence on the market for Breadstuffs; and shippers, in the absence of private advices by the *Africa*, were less disposed to operate freely; prices of Flour and Wheat declined, and Corn was less buoyant. A fair business was reported in Hay, Hops, Lumber, Rio Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tallow, Whisky and Provisions, especially Pork, which latter was cheaper. Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Seeds and Tobacco were quiet. Sugars, Cotton, Pepper and Whalebone were in moderate request at former rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkably new feature.

A GAGE FOR GALVESTON.—Certainly the art of capturing rebel cities reached ultimate simplicity in the negotiations that have been opened for the possession of Galveston. In place of the vast armadas such as humbled Port Royal or New-Orleans, a single United States frigate quietly enters that far-off Texan port, drops anchor, and requests the surrender of the town. It is what the French would call a "purely moral demonstration," pointed, however, by the significant announcement that the *Santee* was but the *avant courrier*. "In a few days," said Capt. EAGLE, "the naval and land forces of the United States will appear off the town of Galveston to enforce its surrender." Do as you please; surrender now or surrender then, when it will be worse for you. In the meantime, twenty-four hours are given for reflection. The Southern rebels would not be what we so well know them to be if the first reply had not been a blustering message that they "would not give up on a mere paper bombardment." The next step was a delicate feeler adroitly put through their friends, the foreign Consuls, who wanted to know of the Captain if he would not "fix upon some point that might be respected in the bombardment, as a place of refuge for foreign subjects?" The Captain could not comply with the little request—"impossible to tell what direction the shot and shell will take!"

At this interesting stage the curtain falls on the proceedings; and we are left to conjecture the sequel. We have no doubt it was a dissolving scene. We have no fear that any bombardment was necessary. The rebels tried, once more, their little trick of bluster and bravado. Next thing, doubtless, they skedaddled, and Galveston is now in all probability a prize to the United States frigate *Santee*.

### Movements on the Rebel Flank.

It would certainly disappoint the country if it were to wake up some of these Summer mornings and discover that the rebel army at Richmond had quietly and adroitly retreated from that place, and moved off to some other previously prepared position in Southern or Southwestern Virginia, where our army would again have to repeat the tedious operation of advance and siege, which retreat might, perhaps, when it suited the rebels, be again followed by another and still another retrograde movement—and each of them without any decisive result. The war in the Southwest, and throughout the Cotton States, is now so far advanced that the public expects the whole rebellion will be brought to a close by the capture or destruction of the rebel army at Richmond, without its being permitted to effect its escape to any point further South. It is known that something like this was the programme of Gen. MCCLELLAN when he first moved the National forces down to the Peninsula: by a series of military and naval movements to encircle and circumvent the rebel army at Yorktown, and bring the rebels and the rebellion to a speedy end on that narrow neck of land. That programme is, of course, now impossible. The rebels made good their retreat from Yorktown; they effected their retreat from Williamsburgh; and now, before the gates of their Capital, though they vow that from there they never will retreat, there are not wanting indications that their leaders are already preparing for it. We have seen lately too many of the most solemn asseverations of the rebels falsified, to lay much practical stress upon any that they may now make. Where they may retreat to—whether toward Lynchburgh, to the mountains of North or South Carolina, or to the States of the far South—is a question of comparatively little moment. Wherever they may go—if they succeed in going anywhere—the fact will tend to prolong greatly the war, and to embarrass operations.

Movements on the rebel flank or in the immediate rear of Richmond are, however, yet feasible—movements which will make it quite impossible for the rebel army to get out of Virginia, unless that army resolve itself into its original elements. A recent article in a Richmond journal shows that the rebels are already in dread of this thing, and points out the lines upon which danger to them is imminent. The two flank movements feared by the Richmond rebels, and easy of execution, are, an advance of BURNSIDE'S and DIX'S forces upon Weldon and Danville, and an advance of the Army of the Shenandoah—now thirty thousand strong—upon Charlottesville and Lynchburgh. If these points were reached by us, every railroad running from Richmond would be in our hands, and that, too, at but a short distance from the city; all sources of supply would be dried up; the rebel Capital would be cut off from reinforcements; and, by acting in conjunction with Gen. MCCLELLAN and with MCDOWELL, the two forces we have mentioned would be able to close in upon the rebel army, and bring it very speedily to bay.

Gen. FREMONT'S army has, probably, by this time, reached Staunton, (only about thirty-five miles from Charlottesville,) having, it would appear, pretty effectually broken up, scattered and destroyed the column of Stonewall JACKSON. We have no idea what the programme marked out for him now may be. It cannot be to retrace his steps down the Valley. It may be to hold the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, or to push into East Tennessee. It may be to march upon and hold Lynchburgh. If the rebel theory is correct, and we see no reason to doubt it, the latter would be a startling movement for the Richmond rebels. By way of Lynchburgh it is that JEFF. DAVIS and his Generals and army get their daily bread. By way of Lynchburgh a good part of the rebel force would be moved, should the evacuation of Richmond become a military necessity; and in this southwestern section of Virginia it is that JEFF. DAVIS expects to carry on the war for twenty years. The occupation of Charlottesville and Lynchburgh, considering that we already hold Fredericksburgh, Mechanicsville, West Point, the line of the Chickahominy, Norfolk and Suffolk, would certainly place the Richmond rebels in a tight place.

Gen. BURNSIDE has recently been at Fortress Monroe, and in personal commuaication with Gen. MCCLELLAN—for what purpose we know not. It was probably not to carry out the programme laid down for him by the rebel journal, of moving toward Weldon and Danville. But there is no doubt that the execution of such a step—and recent reconnoissances from Suffolk show how easily and quickly it could be done—would about complete the misery of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It would destroy the last of his lines of escape southward.

By these two simple flank movements, all danger of a series of successful rebel retreats would be avoided. The war, in its great operations, would be kept in the vicinity of the rebel Capital. And the great battle which now cannot be very far distant, if resulting in a victory to our arms, would be the last victory over the rebel army needed to close up this war.

BRISKNESS IN IMMIGRATION.—Immigration to this port from Europe is quite brisk at present. Within the last week over three thousand immigrants have been registered, and the total number for the year, so far, is in round numbers twenty-five thousand. Up to the same time last year the figures were about a third higher than this year; but, curiously enough, last year the immigration opened brisk in the early Spring, when Europe did not believe there was going to be war here, and fizzled out in Summer when a great war was inevitable; while this year immigration opened very dull in the Spring, when our military prospects looked comparatively dull, but since the news of our victories and of the prospective termination of the war have had time to react and influence Europe, it is going on quite briskly. When the war is over, it is believed we will see such a rush from Europe, and particularly from Germany, as was never seen before. The Germans, as well as other Europeans, have learned a great deal about our affairs and our institutions during the past year. They have learned of our civil freedom, notwithstanding the outories of the tory Press; they have learned of the immense extent of our country and its limitless resources; they have seen the prosperity of these Free States, even in time of a war almost without parallel for its magnitude—a phenomena unknown in any other country since wars were fought. They have also begun, or soon will begin, to learn of the Homestead law, and the provisions for securing to every man—not only life, liberty and the freedom to pursue happiness—but also the means of gaining an independent livelihood. The common people of Europe do not suffer from the ignorant prejudices that affect the aristocratic and snobocratic classes. *They* do not rejoice over the collapse of democracy; they do not think any the less of this Government because it is fighting for unity, for the rights of the majority, and for its own existence.

The class coming here this year is, in general, as fine a class as ever landed upon our shores. In nationality, full a half are Germans, and they all look clean, healthy, full of blood, and are tolerably well to do. Most of them are farmers, mechanics and artisans, and have come here on their way to the West. They have all heard of SIGEL and CARL SCHURZ, and FREMONT, and of the patriotic part the Germans have taken in this war, and they are, to a man, for the Union and Freedom. Quite a large number of immigrants this year are Englishmen—not of the style who edit the London *Times* and the *Saturday Review*, but of a wiser, soberer, more valuable class. They find themselves welcomed to this country, which they know their rulers, and their Press, and their Parliamentary spouters have abused; and they find that here, even now, there is work, there is land, there is a home and plenty for all. The proportion of Irish this year is smaller than it has been some other years.

The immigration hitherward is increasing now in volume every week, and from what we learn, we would not be surprised if, by the close of Autumn, Europe had contributed to our population, for the year, a hundred thousand souls.

### Finale of the European Raid upon Mexico.

Since the advent of the present year, there have appeared in the columns of this journal a series of remarkable papers, emanating from different sources, relative to the raid of the European Allies upon Mexico.

Among the most important and extraordinary of these documents, are, first, the copious extracts we published from the English Blue-Book, all of which rendered the Mexican *imbroglio*, to use a homely expression, "clear as mud."

Later, we gave a bit of correspondence between the French Emperor and Gen. PRIM. The Emperor felicitated the Spanish General that the French and Spanish forces were fighting side by side in the same cause, and his letter concluded as follows: "I greatly desire, and form ardent wishes that the campaign which you are commencing may bring about the most intimate union between France and Spain, and I have no doubt but what your presence at the head of the Spanish troops will contribute to that happy result." A Madrid journal stated that Gen. PRIM replied to this letter in terms the most cordial and worthy, and at the conclusion of its magniloquent comments, says: "We love to contrast the excellent relations between the Emperor of the French and the representative of the army and of the policy of the Spaniards in Mexico, with the false and absurd statements of impossible conflicts and disastrous struggles between the Allies."

Scarcely had the foregoing appeared in print, ere we have news of the sudden retreat of the Spaniards from the interior of Mexico and their embarkation for home from the port of Vera Cruz, by order of Gen. PRIM, and that famous letter of the Spanish General, dated Orizaba, April 14, appears in a London journal! This letter of PRIM'S fell upon the Parisan camp like a bomb-shell. And how could it be otherwise? The commander of the Spanish expedition in Mexico withdraws his forces and in most unexceptionable language and tone, yet distinctly and adroitly, holds the Emperor NAPOLEON up before the world as a knave. This letter of Gen. PRIM'S we consider the bitterest pill the Emperor has ever had to swallow, but swallow it he must, for PRIM is so hedged in by honesty and right that the whole power of France is impotent for escape or revenge.

Quite recently we published the synopsis of a manifesto of the French residents of Mexico, protesting against the action of the French Government and energetically denouncing the course of its agents in Mexico, as not only "monstrous" but "infamous." This manifesto clearly exposed the fallacy of the various proclamations issued by the agents of the Allies in Mexico, and the attempt to foist ALMONTE upon the country as Provisional President, with the ulterior purpose of overturning the constitutional Government of JUAREZ, and placing the Austrian Archduke MAXIMILIAN upon a Mexican throne. The statement of the Allies, that the Juarez Government was the tyrannical usurpation of a feeble minority, is vehemently repelled as willfully untrue, and the charges of outrages upon foreigners, particularly on Frenchmen, are pronounced mythical; the Juarez Government, on the contrary, having, in the most magnanimous manner, taken all foreigners under its immediate protection, including the French, who are even exempted from the consequences of the hostilities inflicted by their countrymen.

Close upon this manifesto of the French residents of Mexico appears a somewhat lengthy communication from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, which was published in our issue of Wednesday last. This communication from the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs is eminently historical and highly instructive. It commences by stating that the Paris newspapers which defend the Emperor's policy have been very clamorous for the last fortnight, "on account of what they are pleased to term the treachery of this country." It is *perfide Albion* over again, and this time we should not be at all surprised if NAPOLEON had some ground for his charge of treachery on the part of the English Government for abandoning him in the Mexican invasion. It may yet prove that Lord PALMERSTON, in his anxiety to improve the opportunity to effectually break up the American Union, and set bounds to the extension of American power, may have indirectly, if not directly, conceded that point in NAPOLEON'S continental policy which was to trade the Mexican throne to the Austrian MAXIMILIAN, for the cession of Venetia to France. *Nous verrons.*

The great merit of Earl RUSSELL'S communication is that it completely substantiates the main points of the Franco-Mexican Manifesto, and of Gen. PRIM'S letter. The weakness of the document is that it contains no explanation whatever of the reason why, if the English Government had no intention of coercion, or imposing any interference in the affairs of Mexico, they sent a large fleet containing 1,000 guns and a considerable force of marines and soldiers to the almost defenceless port of Vera Cruz.

To cap the climax of this stupendous piece of human folly, as evinced by the tripartite invasion of Mexico, we have the official account of the repulse of the French forces near Puebla, after a hard-fought battle, and their retreat toward the yellow fever coast. We are now daily expecting to learn that the *finale* of this wretched raid upon Mexico is the complete cutting up of what remains of the French army of invasion, or that they are falling victims to the *vomito* in Vera Cruz.

The coalition having been conceived in deception and wrong on all sides, the Allies, as might be expected, are now abusing each other in good set terms, and before the affair is ended it may lead to something more between them than words.

The sum and substance of the whole matter is, this triparite coalition against Mexico was based on the determination to break up the power of republican institutions on this continent, and for thoroughly selfish purposes of self-agrandizement. Intervention in Mexico stock arose as the troubles of this country augmented, and it fell, and is falling, as the Union wins its victories, and the prospect of maintaining our nationality intact brightens, until now that stock is scarcely quotable.

### Casey's Division at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

We have the gratification to announce that the imputation cast upon the behavior of the New-York and other regiments composing the division of the veteran Gen. CASEY, at the battle of Fair Oaks, has received official correction. The following is the text of a dispatch from the Commanding General to the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, June 5.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

My dispatch of the 1st inst., stating that Gen. CASEY'S Division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived upon the field of battle, and while I was there, by several commanders. From statements made to me subsequently, by Gens. CASEY and NAGLEE, I am induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, but at present the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged.

(Signed,) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen. Com.

It will be noted that this dispatch bears date the 5th inst., showing that Gen. MCCLELLAN took the earliest moment to correct an injurious judgment, the origin of which is satisfactorily explained. When the Commanding General received the statements of Gens. CASEY and NAGLEY, he was convinced that portions of the Division "behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers;" and though there is promise of a future discriminating verdict, it is the "exceptional *good* conduct" that is to be acknowledged. It is difficult to avoid such incomplete judgments on the heel of a great battle.

To the public this removal of a most distressing charge against a gallant body of men will be more gratifying than a victory. The valor with which the field was held by this Division is proved by the formidable list of killed and wounded published by us yesterday. Happily, no man of the survivors need henceforth be ashamed to say that he was at the battle of Fair Oaks.

A NEW CANADIAN CANARD.—Our Quebec correspondent mentions that that city is full of rumors of the speedy arrival in Canada of a large body of troops from Great Britain; the only point in dispute being whether it is 24,000 or 40,000 that are to arrive. The Canadians are nothing, if not excitable. The *canard* probably arose from the fact that there are two or three little outstanding naval matters between the United States and England—such as the *Emily St. Pierre* and *Bermuda*. Our friends across the line are making up their minds, *in advance*, that John Bull is going to try the game of bluff once again, and foresee a renewal of the *Trent* panic, reinforcements in Canada, &c. We think they are mistaken. We have faith that John Bull will act fair and square in regard to these matters. He could hardly afford to act unfairly on the strength of either 24,000 or 40,000 men.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.—Those unfortunate beings known as rebel privateers are certainly entitled to the most profound commisseration, for they have dared and suffered more in the cause in which they embarked, and received less, by way of recompense, than any other of the agents whom the Confederate leaders have inveigled into supporting the rebellion. All of their craft which escaped the perils of shipwreck have long since fallen into the hands of National cruisers; prizes which they captured, with the exception of those given to the flames, have either reverted to their rightful owners or been sold for the benefit of the Confederate Government; and to add to their miseries, the crews which were taken prisoners fretted for weeks in the cells to which they were committed, doubtful whether the halter would not speedily end their sufferings. All the interest which the rebel Government exhibited in their fate was to insist that they should be regarded as prisoners of war, and to force the National authorities to this concession, Cols. CORCORAN, WILCOX, and others, were held as hostages. That point was yielded; but meantime, the Confederate "navy" had been annihilated, nearly all the seaports had passed beyond the control of the rebels, they had no further use for sailors, and could not afford to waste the money capital which they had invested in privateers by exchanging them for those whose services they did not need; so these privateers, who had passed through such strange mutations of hope and fear, were heartlessly permitted to gaze upon the stricken fields of the South from the deck of their prison-ship in the James River, and then, as our dispatches this morning informs us, were sent back to Fortress Monroe, convinced that all expectations which they may have cherished of seeing their homes and families, were utterly groundless. Such treatment as this might make loyalists rebellious. In the bitterness of their hearts the privateers have doubtless already taken innumerable oaths; now let them take another,—the oath of allegiance,—and become loyal citizens.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Proposed New Issue of Demand Notes.

### A Committee of Conference on the Tax Bill.

### The Secretary of the Navy on Armored Vessels.

### The Pacific Railroad Considered in the Senate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

NO VISITORS ALLOWED.

The President left instructions at the White House this morning that he would receive no visitors during the day.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

A gentleman of eminence, directly from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, expresses the opinion, based upon what he learned from interviews with military officers, that the taking of Richmond by our forces is merely a question of time.

THE NECESSITY FOR ARMORED SHIPS.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to the Naval Committee of both Houses:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1862.

SIR: I had the honor to address the Naval Committee, under date of the 25th of March last, on the subject of armed ships, and the necessity of preliminary measures in the future construction of vessels for the naval service. The fact that a radical change has commenced in the construction and armament of ships—which change, in effect, dispenses with the navies that have hitherto existed—is obvious, and it is a question for Congress to decide whether the Government will promptly take the initiatory steps to place our country in the front rank of maritime Powers.

It is unnecessary that I should recapitulate the suggestions contained in my letter of the 25th of March; but I would again call your attention to them, and state my earnest desire that Congress should take action, before its adjournment, on the subject, not only of supplying itself with the armature and heavy ordnance for ships, but of the substitution by the Government of iron for wood, in whole or in part, in the construction of naval vessels. It has hitherto been supposed to be the true interest of the Government to build its own ships of war, and to manufacture the arms, and most of the articles which are requisite for the naval service. This necessity had arisen chiefly from the fact that naval vessels and naval purposes and objects, are in many respects so essentially different from those of the mercantile marine, as to place them out of the usual line of private enterprise. The Government has, consequently, to pay an extra cost for extra and better work. In naval and military matters, it is indispensable that vessels, guns, machinery, and everything pertaining to them, should be of the best quality, reliable, and always ready, at any moment, to meet the public necessities.

The Government has several large navy-yards for building ships; and the introduction of steam—which is necessary for, and made applicable to all naval vessels now constructed—has compelled it to erect extensive shops for making steam machinery. But these shops are inadequate to the wants of the navy, and for some years it will be necessary, under any circumstances, to contract for much the larger portion of the work that will be required.

It is now generally conceded that vessels for fighting purposes must be heavily plated with iron if they are not built entirely of that material. In this, as in most costly fabrics, economy is reached through durability. Iron ship-building is new in this country; but few persons are engaged in it, and it is a novelty in our navy-yards. Heavy iron beams, shafting and thick iron plates can be procured from only two or three parties, and there in limited quantities, and subject to great delay. Individuals have little use for iron of such magnitude as the navy must have, and there must unavoidable be great outlay to prepare for the execution of such work. With only the navy for a purchaser there can be no competition, and the Government will be compelled under such circumstances, to pay almost any price the mills and forges may demand. No inconsiderable portion of an iron ship can be made and procured at the ordinary mills, and, so far as it can be done, it may be the best policy to be so supplied;—but the heavy and expensive portions cannot be so procured, and unless the Government is prepared to execute the work, it will be subject to imposition, and its vessels to marked inferiority.

Other nations, whose wooden ships-of-war far exceed our own in number, cannot afford to lay them aside, but are compelled to plate them with iron at a very great cost. They are not unaware of the disadvantage of this proceeding, but it is a present necessity. It must be borne in mind, however, that those Governments which are striving for naval supremacy are sparing no expense to strengthen themselves by building iron vessels, and already their dockyards are undergoing the necessary preparation for this change in naval architecture, notwithstanding those Governments have at their command the greatest experience and the most extensive and complete iron and machine factories that private enterprise can produce. These facts are suggestive to our Government, and I desire to call your attention to the necessity of making the necessary provision for ourselves, by providing the means and conveniences for building and repairing a navy such as the strength and character of our Government and country require, in order to maintain its true position among maritime Powers.

We have been engaged for years, and have spent millions in our Navy-yards, and on our steam machine shops, for ship building purposes, and yet have not been able to keep up the wants of the navy and the exigencies of the service.

It is not the part of wisdom to close our eyes to the progress of events, not to evade the responsibilities that properly belong to us. The creation of a new and different navy, such as the science and art already demonstrate as a necessity, calls for vigorous measures, and prompt and energetic action. The Government should not, in justice to itself, be dependent on private establishments for its most important and expensive works, but should rely upon itself. Great works, however, require time in their preparation, and lavish expenditure cannot hasten them. Congress has been liberal in its appropriations for building vessels, but these appropriations cannot be made available in obtaining

the proper purposes be now appropri- shall commence, under as favorable circumstances as any nation, the construction of a navy adapted to the wants of our country and the times. No nation can have an advantage over us if we avail ourselves of our means and opportunities, and it is no longer doubtful that our future safety and welfare are dependent on our naval strength and efficiency. It is a duty, as well as a necessity, that we make these United States a great naval Power. We owe it to ourselves to commence at once this work, and the present Congress should, in my opinion, take the preliminary steps, at the present session, for laying the foundation for the construction of a navy commensurate with the wealth and magnitude of the country. The place, or places, the shops and tools, and other appurtenances for this great work, must be provided in season. The experience we have had admonishes us not to permit a war to come upon us unprepared; yet, such an event may be pending, and the responsibility and calamities that would follow neglect, should be a warning for us to be prepared. No amount of money would repair the wrong that might be inflicted from present neglect. A million or two of dollars, judiciously expended at the present time, may have hundreds of millions, and the honor of the nation, after hostilities shall have commenced.

I have made these suggestions in consequence of the near termination of the session, without any movement, as yet, for establishing the necessary works to produce the heavy iron and armature that will hereafter enter into the construction of our naval vessels. It is doubtful whether either of our present navy-yards is best adapted to the purpose herein indicated; but if so, they will require considerable enlargement. The subject is one that should receive careful consideration, and I would suggest that authority be given to designate and procure one or more suitable locations.

We are now constructing a number of gunboats by contract on the Western waters, and I would suggest that recent experience, and the vast resources in iron and other capabilities of the West, with the radical change in naval architecture, demonstrate the propriety of establishing a Navy-yard, foundery and shops at some point in the Valley of the Mississippi. Such a yard, and its attendant establishments, would possess many advantages, and is becoming a necessity. I commend it to your attention, with the other subjects alluded to in this communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

THE NEW ISSUE OF DEMAND NOTES.

The excitement in New-York about the proposed authorization of an additional $150,000,000 of United States notes, is regarded here as unwarranted by the facts of the case. The whole nominal circulation of the United States notes at this time is only $117,500,000. There are in the Treasury to the credit of disbursing officers about $32,000,000, leaving about half a million with which to meet drafts from the Department. Of the $117,000,000, about $7,000,000 (being the amount of the demand notes) are practically withdrawn from circulation, and hoarded for payment of customs. Of the proposed new issue, therefore, $57,000,000 may replace the amount thus hoarded, and about $40,000,000 will be withheld from issue to meet possible demands for temporary deposits beyond the immediate means. Thus $17,000,000 will make no practical addition to the circulation. It is well understood also that the Secretary will in no event issue any part of the new notes, if authorized, excepting small notes, to take the place of large in payments to the soldiers and other creditors, preferring them so long as the duties on imports, the increase of the temporary loan, and the conversion of the United States notes already issued into five-twenty par bonds yield revenue enough to meet the daily expenditures. During the present week, thus far, the income from these sources has more than met current expenses. The conversions alone have supplied more than a half a million of dollars a day, and will probably increase under the circumstances. Very little use will be made of the additional authority proposed to be given to the Secretary, though it is thought prudent to guard against possible exigencies, by giving it an expansion of the currency, which may take place, therefore, will not be attributable to the Treasury Department to whatever else it may be ascribed.

THE BRIGADE SURGEONS.

An order will be issued, probably to-morrow, modifying the regulation governing Brigade Surgeons, by placing them under the more immediate control of the Surgeon-General, who, under this order, will require from the Brigade Surgeon such duty in the brigade to which he may be attached, or in any other brigade, regiment or hospital, as a proper regard for the sick and wounded and the interest of the service may demand. Under the present system, Brigade Surgeons are not considered to be of as much practical value as the emergency calls for, and the order referred to will have the effect of making them, in fact, Surgeons at large, subject to removal from one post to another, and to the performance of any and every duty within the range of their profession demanded by the requirements of the hour. This is another of the excellent reforms inaugurated by Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND.

AFFAIRS IN FREDERICKSBURGH.

A gentleman from Fredericksburgh direct, states tost when the bridge across the Rappahannock was swept away by the flood the other day, the Secessionists of both sexes assembled on the bank and manifested their delight by cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs, yet no one was arrested. The few Union citizens of the place complain bitterly that the protection given to rebel property is denied to theirs, and that avowed rebels are treated with so much tenderness as to make the lot of the poor Unionists peculiarly hard. When Gen. DOUBLEDAY went out, he took for his headquarters the house of a notorious rebel, who had three sons in the rebel army, but Gen. MCDOWELL instantly ordered DOUBLEDAY out, and placed a guard to protect the house.

THE INDIANS.

The delegation of Indians which reached this city on Monday evening, under the conduct of Indian Agent C. C. HUTCHINSON, called upon and had an interview with Commissioner DOLE yesterday morning, in the Patent Office building. The tribe of Sacs and Foxes number about eleven hundred individuals, and the tribe of Ottowas only two hundred and ten. SHAW-PAW-KAH-KAH was the orator of the Sacs and Foxes. He said that a treaty under a former Administration did not please the tribe. Many had been neglected. They wanted Government to take back their land and give a dollar and a quarter an acre for it. They wanted mechanics and utensils, and desired that their debts should be paid. The last treaty made provision for Half-breeds. They did not not wish any more Half-breeds to come in under its provisions. Another matter, when white men were in office they were paid for services rendered; they wanted the same rule to apply to their chiefs, who heretofore served for nothing. JAMES WIND spoke for the Ottowas. They had been seven years trying to get a treaty, and now they wanted to make another effort. They expressed confidence in their Agent. He was busy in attending to their interests. They did not see him gambling or drinking, or going where he has no business; therefore they thought well of him. Mr. DOLE made an appropriate reply to each of the addresses, agreed to do what was for their best interests and what he could for them, and promised to hear them again.

MRS. LINCOLN IN THE HOSPITALS.

Mrs. LINCOLN to-day visited some of the military hospitals in the city, and, as on several previous visits, dispensed flowers and creature-comforts to the suffering soldiers.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSION.

The Commissioners under the Emancipation Act have extended the time for filing statements or schedules with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the District to the first day of July next. The examinations of applications of several slave-owners were made this morning, and the Commission is progressing very satisfactorily with the work.

COL. WOOD.

Col. WOOD, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, arrived here to-day with the expectation of joining his regiment.

MAYOR OPDYKE.

Mayor OPDYKE returned to New-York this evening. While here he had an interview with the Paymaster-General regarding the delay in the payment of some of the New-York City regiments, which has caused much complaint, and was ascertained that the fault was entirely with the officers of the regiments, who had neglected to make out the pay-rolls.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed A. V. S. LIVIDAY as Postmaster of Nasaville; Capt. ALBION P. HOUSE, of the Fourth Artillery, Brigadier-General of Volunteers. The motion to reconsider the vote by which THOMAS CLOWES was confirmed Postmaster of Troy, has been disposed of, and the appointment is now complete.

THE CITY RAILWAY.

A large number of workmen broke ground on Pennsylvania-avenue to-day for the commencement of the City Railway.

THE HUMPHREYS IMPEACHMENT.

Several Tennesseeans now in the city, including EX-Representative POLK, of Nashville, were summoned to-day by Marshal LAMON to appear as witnesses before the High Court of Impeachment on the 26th.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Post-office Department has received information that the Overland Mail Company is now in readiness, and will resume its services suspended by the Indian attacks.

A REBEL OFFICER ON PAROLE.

Col. ROBINSON, a rebel officer wounded and captured in Newbern, is here on parole and stopping at Willards. He was formerly Lieutenant in the Third Regular Infantry.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

No railroad connection again to-day from New-York.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the members of the Bar of the State of Indiana, in relation to the proposed bill for a change in the Judicial Districts of the United States, asking that Ohio and Indiana still remain in the same District.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill in addition to the act to provide for salvage in cases of capture.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) called up the resolution to admit the gentlemen claiming to be Senators from Deseret to the floor.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that so far as he knew such action was without precedent.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said that when the first Senators came from Kansas they were not admitted.

Mr. LATHAM said, if such was the case he had no desire to press the resolution.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution relating to Gen. BUCKNER, stating that he had seduced the State Guard of Kentucky and committed treason, and was under indictment for treason against the United States in the District Court of Kentucky: and, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That said SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER ought to be transferred to the civil authorities of the United States, to be tried for the treason whereof he stands indicted.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought the resolution ought not to pass. There were three officers of the United States, who had been taken prisoners by the rebels, here now, negotiating for a general exchange of prisoners, including BUCKNER. He thought that we ought not to keep so many of our own men prisoners for the sake of sending back BUCKNER to be tried in Kentucky.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) wanted to know if the Senator from Iowa (GRIMES) had any reason for supposing the rebels would keep faith and exchange prisoners. After the battle of Belmont, this Government surrendered prisoners on the promise of an exchange; but the rebels, after receiving their men, refused to give up ours; and it was well known that they refused to deliver up Col. CORCORAN the other day after their privateers had been sent down to them. He was willing to make the exchanges, but he wanted to know what assurance there was that the rebel Government would keep their faith in the matter.

Mr. GRIMES said that the Government had continued to make exchanges notwithstanding the bad faith of the rebel Government. Neither BUCKNER nor anybody else would be given up until we had a like number of prisoners delivered to us.

Mr. DAVIS claimed that the rules of exchange were settled by the laws of nations. It was degrading to the Government to submit to the peculiar terms exacted by the rebels. That BUCKNER was one of the worst of traitors could not be denied. Such a wretch ought not to be exchanged but taken to Kentucky and hung.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that it was very likely that BUCKNER was a bad man, but the same argument might be used against exchanging any prisoner. We must adopt the same rule in regard to all prisoners. This business does not belong to Congress at all, but entirely to the military Government, and they must make their own rules and do what they please with the prisoners. Besides, while the war is in progress the military power had no right to deliver over prisoners of war to the civil authorities. If BUCKNER was hung, it would only inaugurate a system of retaliation.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to repeal the act to prevent and punish frauds on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the Government.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to inform the Senate what amount of money has been paid Maine and Massachusetts for yielding to the Ashburton Treaty, and what has been done with the money stipulated to be paid for certain lands taken by Great Britain, and if the same has not been paid, why not?

The resolution was adopted.

The bill for the relief of Lieut. ULYSSES S. GRANT was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. LATHAM proceeded to speak in favor of the passage of the bill. He said, as long ago as the opening of the present century, JEFFERSON saw the importance of this great work, and the country was then small and in its infancy. Afterward the Government, seeing the great importance of connecting the country together, instituted surveys, and had the different routes accurately mapped out. The Government long ago began the system of internal improvements for the benefit of the whole nation. The system began by donating public lands in Illinois where there was given to a railroad a tract of land twice as large as the State of Delaware. The question has long since been settled that there can be no constitutional objection to building such a road as it proposed to the Pacific, and every consideration demands such a road. California was rapidly settled, and has sent to the country gold in quantities never before equaled. A large population is also settling in Oregon, and the interests of what is going to be an immense population on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains demand that the Pacific shall be connected with the East. The bill before the Senate is simple in its provisions, and has no objectionable features. It provides for a road of 2,425 miles in length, and for a loan of the credit of the Government of sixty millions in bonds running for thirty years, and a grant of a certain amount of the public lands. The amount of the public lands to be granted is greatly smaller in comparison than the amount granted to other roads. If the passage of this measure would in any way embarrass the Government in these troubled times, he (LATHAM) would not, in the name of the people, ask the Government to move one step in building this road. The State of California is loyal to the Government, and will continue to be true to the Union and the Constitution. She will be the last State to do anything that will have the least tendency to embarrass the Government—but in fact, the passage of this bill can have no effect but a beneficial one. The bonds of the Government will not be due for thirty years, and it is abundantly shown that the road must be profitable, and really the Government will never have to pay a cent for it. There can be no reasonable objection to the passage of the bill.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Special Committee, the first amendment being to change the Western terminus from the 102d degree of longitude to the 100th.

Mr. TRUMBULL had great doubts about such an amendment. It raised the very serious question of the right of the Government to build the road in the limits of a State.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved as an amendment so as to make the Western terminus at or near Fort Kearney.

Mr. MORRILL, though strongly in favor of the measure, thought this bill defective. It was a sound principle that the Government had no right to build a road in the limits of a State, and by this bill the road must necessarily commence in the State of Kansas, and must necessarily go by what is called the Denver route, which he understood would be entirely impracticable.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved to go into Executive Session.

Mr. LATHAM hoped we would continue with the Pacific Railroad.

The motion was agreed to; yeas 20, nays 18.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported back the Tax bill from the Committee on Ways and Means. The Senate had made 314 amendments, a large number of them of an important character. In order to facilitate definitive action, he (STEVENS) recommended a general non-concurrence in all the amendments, and then asked a Committee of Conference.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) regarded a Conference Committee a necessary evil, but at the same time they ought to reduce the disagreeing amendments to the smallest possible number, and then send the latter to the Conference Committee. He suggested that this bill should be severely criticised, and those who vote for it will have to answer to their constituents. He believed that all the amendments could be considered in three or four days.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said the Committee on Ways and Means did not arrogate to itself the power to over-rule the sense of the House. The proposition of Mr. STEVENS was merely made for the dispatch of business. There was a special order for to-day and to-morrow. Until those measures shall be disposed of, the Committee would not know what kind of a supplemental tariff bill to report.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) opposed the course recommended by Mr. STEVENS, on the ground that members would have no opportunity of expressing their dissent to the offensive amendments, nor could they vote against them without voting against the entire bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the House could reject any report, and have another Conference Committee appointed.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) hoped that a short time would be allowed to discuss all differences of opinion.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said that no considerations of economy of time should induce the House to depart from the ordinary mode of legislation. They ought to stay here during the entire term of their office, rather than hazard wrong as to a measure of such vast importance.

Mr. STEVENS' motion, non-concurring in the Senate's amendments and asking a Conference Committee, was adopted by 80 against 58.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. LOOMIS introduced a joint resolution recommending, in addition to the 4th of July, the 14th of June and the 17th of September as public holidays—the first to commemorate the Declaration of Independence; the second, the adoption of our Flag, and the third, the formation of the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. HAIGHT, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented a petition from 117 merchants of New-York for an extension of the time for warehousing goods.

The Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, with the amendments—one of which embodied ARNOLD'S bill to give citizenship to all volunteers who serve and are honorably discharged, on proving one year's residence, and another to punish fraudulent contractors, by Court-martial, with fine and imprisonment, and to bring all contractors under the articles of war—was passed after debate. It was deemed that this mode of punishment would be more prompt than in the civil Courts, and it was unanimously adopted. It was in effect the proposition heretofore introduced by Mr. COLFAX.

The House also passed the Senate resolution regulating the employment of convicts in the District of Columbia for their improvement and benefit.

The section for the discharge of soldiers confined therein, under sentence of Courts-martial, &c., was stricken out, as the Judiciary Committee will probably report, to-morrow, a bill specially for that purpose, and to prohibit the incarceration of such persons in future.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee on Conference, on the disagreement to the bill for the appropriation of bounties under the volunteer act of July last, the entire sum being $5,000,000.

District of Columbia business was considered.

The bill for the erection of a new penitentiary and jail was defeated.

Adjourned.

## OWEN LOVEJOY AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

**Second Lecture Before the Emancipation League—Introduction by Wm. Cullen Bryant—An Effective Address.**

The announcement that OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, would address the Emancipation League at Cooper Institute, last evening attracted an audience which a little more than half filled the room. The platform was crowded with citizens of note, among whom were PETER COOPER, EDGAR KETCHUM, Alderman DAYTON, Dr. HART and WM. CULLEN BRYANT. At 8 o'clock Mr. BRYANT called the meeting to order, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WM. CULLEN BRYANT, ESQ.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have, in the first place, to mention, at the desire of the officers of the Emancipation League, that subscriptions to carry on the work of the League, will be received at the office of EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, No. 83 Nassau-street, and at the office of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Dr. HART, No. 106 East Thirty-fourth-street. My friends, it is now this year just a quarter of a century since a party of men went from Missouri across the great river of the West to destroy a Press, established at Alton, Illinois, for the purpose of discussing the institution of Slavery, and preparing the country for its extinction. The men bound upon this atrocious errand were of the same class with those who afterward, a few years since, invaded Kansas, and sought to fasten the curse of Slavery upon an unwilling population. The proprietor of the journal whom they went to attack was a fearless and resolute man; armed himself and his friends in defence of the freedom of the Press and the rights of property. [Applause.] For a while he held his assailants at bay; but he was overpowered at last—he was slain. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY fell pierced with several bullets; his press was destroyed, the types scattered, and the *Alton Observer* from that time appeared no more. But, my friends, that blood was not shed in vain. The very State whose soil drank it, that was polluted with the curse of the murderers, has given a Republican President to the Union—[applause]—has given it this Chief Magistrate who urges upon the States the emancipation of their slaves. [Applause.] But the crimes of that murderous band have been repeated since on a larger scale. They who formerly robbed and murdered an individual, now have robbed a nation and murdered those who are arrayed in arms to defend it. Thousands of our young men, the flower of our population, arrayed in arms in the defence of the Union, have found their graves in the region beyond the Potomac. These deaths, the rebels tell us, are deaths by the fortune of war—in the Book of God they are registered as murders. [Applause.]

My friends, it is my good fortune to introduce to you to-night, a brother of this martyr in the great cause of Freedom. [Applause.] A man, my friends, who is fearless and resolute; who has never, from the time in which that crime was committed, ceased to protest against that institution, upheld by suppressing the freedom of the Press, and by assassination. I present to you—and I need only to mention his name to insure your careful attention to the manly words he will address to you—I present to you, OWEN LOVEJOY, a member of Congress from the State of Illinois. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. LOVEJOY.

Mr. LOVEJOY was received with most flattering welcome. He spoke for nearly two hours and a half, in the most original, energetic and effective style, both as to matter and manner. His speech was replete with argument, illustration, logic and denunciation. It was brimful of pathos, humor, poetry, patriotism, history, piety and eloquence. He fairly held the audience enchained with the charm of his declamation, and the convincing power of his words. His action was in many respects inimitable, and well worthy of histrionic fame. In fact, the entire speech was one of the most successful efforts of the kind ever made. Of course our space will not permit of even a sketch of the speech, but the following verbatim report of the peroration will afford a fair specimen of the style:

The adoption by both Houses of Congress, by a large vote, of the resolution which the President sent to Congress in March last, forms another distinct landmark in our progress freedom-ward, which is the road to national salvation. Some think the cutter ir spread on rather thin in this resolution. But the Executive rail-splitter understands his business. He knows that the thin end of the wedge must first enter the wood. [Laughter.] Did you ever witness the process of rail-making? The operator first takes the iron wedge, sharpened at one end to a thin point, and strikes it into the wood, just so it will sustain itself, and then with the mall drives it to its head. So the Executive has taken the Abolition wedge, and struck it into the log of Slavery, [applause,] and now the heavy mall of Abolition must let the blows fall till it is driven to the head, and the log riven in twain. [Great applause.] But mark, in very ugly and cross-grained, or frozen wood, the blows have to be a little easy at first, or the wedge flies out. [Roars of laughter.] It is not worth while to strike so hard as to have a rebound, for that would retard the work in the long run.

The President is like a man driving a horse in the thills of a buggy, and leading another behind by a halter-strap. The one in the shaft is a most superb animal—broad between the eyes, ears small, short around the throat, stifle full and hard, short coupled, and can clear ditch and hedge, high-spirited and fast, and in all points just such a steed as the pencil of ROSA BONHEUR would delight to trace, and such as BONHEUR or VANDERLYN never [illegible]. [Laughter.] The creature behind is a different kind of animal; he can do nothing [illegible] jerks and sags back on the halter, [illegible] head, striking auricular development; his ribs are as distinct as hoops on a barrel; his hip bones [illegible] mously high, and he bears unmistakable evidences of never having made the acquaintance of [illegible] oat-bin, and his caudal destitution is precisely that of Tam O'Shanter's mare after she made the convulsive spring that brought Tam safe across the running stream, where warlock and witch could na' follow. [Great laughter.] It is very awkward managing two horses in this way, as I know from experiment. [Renewed merriment.] Now, the President knows that the horse Radical that he is driving can go ahead, for he has by him been taken in handsome style into the Executive Chair; [laughter;] but he is a little afraid that this mettlesome charger cannot be trusted going down hill, otherwise he would let go of the old rackabones that hobbles along behind. [Applause.] Now, I do not propose to dash ahead so as to throw the President out or break the carriage, but to go so steadily that the Executive can be assured that he is safe with the Radical steed, down hill as well as up, and on level ground, and then he will drop the strap and let the old conservative Rosinante go to grass. [Thunders of applause.] I am for pouring on all the steam that the machinery will bear; but it is better to get into port a few hours later than to risk the explosion of the machinery. If the President does not believe all I do, I believe all he does. [Applause and laughter.] If he does not drive as fast as I would, he is on the same road, and it is a question of time. The great tide of events sweeps onward under a guiding power of a superintending Providence, bearing with it President, and Cabinet and Congress. Safe pilotage is quite as needful now as propulsive power, for there is a semi-secession foe crouching in the jungles of a sham Democracy, ready to spring upon the Union forces at the very first opportunity that promises any success. There may be an eddy in the flow of this great river, but the resistless current sweeps onward. [Applause.]

The first message of the President to which I have referred, recommends the abolishment of Slavery by a system of gradual emancipation, to be carried out under the combined and coöperative auspices of Congress and the States. He uses the word *abolishment*. I should have used the word *abolition*; but I have consulted Webster, and I find that abolishment means abolition; so that while we differ in the *termination*, we do not differ in the determination. [Applause.] In the first message the President says he does not desire that this rebellion should descend into a remorseless revolutionary struggle, and, to avoid that, urges the Border States to emancipate their slaves in the mode indicated as the only means of avoiding a remorseless struggle, and tells the slaveholders distinctly that the means indispensable to the suppression of the rebellion must and will be used—that if the slaveholders do not voluntarily break the yoke, some one else must. [Applause.] In the second Message he disavows the order of Gen. HUNTER, on the ground that it is only competent for him to give such orders. An English King being present at the ceremony of high mass performed by a hierarch of the Roman Church in Paris, was so struck with the imposing rites and the dignity of the high priest, that he said to his brother King of France that he would never allow a *subject* to perform such an imposing ceremony. So the President reserves to himself the honor of emancipating the slaves. [Applause.] I do not blame him. If I were President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, I would make proclamation of Freedom myself. No one should take from me the glory and fame of such a transaction. I would have my name forever associated with that act of liberation, and let it float down through the ages thus associated. [Applause.] And he virtually tells the slaveholders that he will do it if they do not hasten the good work. "You cannot," says he, "mistake the signs of the times." You have it in your power, in the Providence of God, to do a great work of beneficence, such as the world has rarely witnessed. I urge you to do it, and to do it at once. The tide of events sweeps onward. I give you a few days more of grace. It is better for all that *you* should do it. This proposition is made in good faith. But if you will not, I will. I have the power. I have the right. It will be my duty, and I will do it. You must take the consequences of your neglect. "Because I called, and ye refused." "I stretched out my hand, and no man regarded it; therefore, I will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh; when your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction as a whirlwind." [Applause.]

If the President does not move as rapidly as you desire, if he is over scrupulous of forms, it is some compensation to know that the Commander and Chief of more than half a million of soldiers, and who is frequently under the necessity of acting without authority of law, will take no undue advantage of the power, for the time almost unlimited, that is placed in his hands. It is something, yea much, to know that the liberties of the people and the supremacy of law, though from the temporary urgency to some slight extent infringed upon, will be restored unimpaired. Let us, then, give the President a cordial, loyal and sympathizing support. [Applause.] Never has a President, not even WASHINGTON, been beset with so many trials and difficulties as environ him. The wonder is not that he should make mistakes, but that he should make so few. I no more doubt his Anti-Slavery integrity, his ultimate Anti-Slavery action, than I do my own. [Applause.] In the words which WEBSTER put into the mouth of the elder ADAMS, "I see clearly through this day's business." The rebellion will be suppressed. I stand awe-struck and overpowered in the awful presence of the grand and sublime uprising of the people of this nation. It is the miracle of the martial history of the world. The flag of the Union floats over more loyal armor-clad men than the flag of any one nationality ever floated over before. England, when the honor of her national powess was at stake, in the Crimean war, could hardly muster 25,000 men.

The recent call of the Government, revealing the unconscious reserved power of the people, demonstrated that a million of men would respond to the call of the Executive. The rebellion will be suppressed, and American Slavery will be swept away, and the theory of our Government be a practical and glorious reality. I see the future and regenerated Republic reposing Queen among the nations of the earth, its flag, after this baptism of blood, having become the symbol of universal and impartial freedom. There is not a slaveholder to hurt or destroy in all its Holy Mountain, not a fetter or scourge for the limb or person of the innocent. Nay, I see the whole Continent, by a process of peaceful assimilation, converted into Republics like our own. I behold the Genius of Liberty standing upon some lofty peak of the Rocky Mountains, or of the Andes, looking northward and southward, eastward and westward, from Arctic to Antarctic, from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific wave, gazing upon a vast ocean of free Republics.

"Distinct like the billows, yet one like the sea."

And when I look over that broad, magnificent field, covered with teeming life, with its cities, towns and farms, its workshops, school-houses and churches, with all the varied and wonderful development of science, art, education and religion, that follows in the pathway of a free Christian civilization, as it moves along, majestic and queen-like, leading and guiding the generations onward and Heavenward—then I exclaim, "Long live the Republic! Let it be perpetual." But American Slavery, which would blot out that Republic, let it *perish!* PERISH!! PERISH!!! [Great applause, during which the speaker retired.]

### Wounded Soldiers at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 12.

The steamer *Louisiana*, with four hundred and sixty wounded soldiers from White House, arrived this morning. Their names are already published.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—We have been unable to procure from Halifax the Liverpool markets of Saturday, 31st ult., or the price of Consols on that day. The closing price of Consols on the 30th was 93⅜@93¾.


**Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill,**
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**Pearl Mottled Soap is the best**
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

**Boys' Clothing.**
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
FASHIONABLE SPRING ASSORTMENT.
NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS.
SPLENDID NOVELTY IN BOYS' SPRING SACKS.
NEAT AND ELEGANT SCHOOL SUITES.
LOWEST FIGURES IN THE TRADE.
IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
Stores, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. and No. 214 Broadway.

**Gentle Zephyrs**—Or how to keep cool in warm weather. Buy a suit of those light elastic Zephyr Merino Under-Garments at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 273 Greenwich-st., two doors above Murray.
T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

**Chiropodists.**—**Littlefield & Westervelt have** removed from opposite St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 852 Broadway, a few doors above 13th-st., where they continue their successful treatment of corns, bunions, nails, &c., &c.

**At Miller's, No. 387 Canal-street**—Ladies' Gaiters at 12s.; Slips and Ties, 8s. and 9s. per pair; with Boys, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

**Morton's Gold Pens.**—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.



DIED.

AITKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 12, MARY, wife of the late Raphael F. Aitken, in the 36th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 234 Fulton-av.

AUCHINCLOSS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, Miss JANE LYLE, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Auchincloss.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 5 East 17th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

BUTCHER.—On Wednesday, June 11, ELIZA, widow of the late Robert Butcher, Sr., aged 67 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of Jacob Butcher, No. 156 North 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

BARLING.—Suddenly, at the residence of Mr. H. H. Hooper, Ulster County, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 10, BELLA, youngest child of Elizabeth and Henry A. Barling.

CHANDLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, HENRY HOWE, only son of Nathan and Mary Ellen Chandler, aged 9 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 13th inst., at No. 33 East 37th-st., without further notice.

DE HART.—At her residence, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, June 10, Mrs. JANE F. DE HART, relict of the late John De Hart, in the 85th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Calvary Church, this day, (Friday,) the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, suddenly, IDA AUGUSTA, only child of George W. and Margret E. Jones, aged 3 years, 8 months and 22 days.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Enoch Jones, No. 237 Delancey-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.
☞ Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

KING.—At his residence, near Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, June 10, HEZEKIAH KING, formerly of Hartford, Conn., and of the firm of Warburton & King, of St. Louis, Mo., aged 63 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to accompany the remains to Greenwood, from the Philadelphia depôt at Jersey City, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LYONS.—On Wednesday, June 11, JAMES C. LYONS, in the 2 th year of his age.
His friends, and those of his brother, Thomas Lyons, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 110 West 37th-st.

MORROGH.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, at No. 98 East 26th-st., of phthisis pulmonalis, F. FLOWDEN MORROGH, aged 24 years, 8 months and 10 days.
His friends, and those of his parents, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, the 13th inst., from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue A, where a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEWBY.—On Wednesday evening, June 11, after a short but severe illness, EMILY, widow of the late Robert S. Newby, in the 85th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Martin, No. 41 West 28th-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PENNY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, June 11, FRANCES MADELINE, daughter of Charles and Ann Matilda Penny, aged 4 years, 9 months and 20 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 174 South 5th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SWEET.—In Providence, R. I., on Wednesday morning, June 11, FREDERICK S. SWEET, printer, aged 25 years.



OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 277.—June 12, 1862.
48, 42, 3, 23, 53, 16, 4, 18, 44, 69, 6, 62, 41.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 278.—June 12, 1862.
32, 17, 62, 75, 18, 56, 7, 58, 39, 78, 2, 23.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 225.—June 12, 1862.
59, 27, 7, 49, 4, 68, 6, 72, 24, 44, 47, 48, 10.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 230.—June 12, 1862.
3, 11, 5, 12, 69, 1, 23, 27, 39, 6, 38, 17.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

REMOVAL.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to
NO. 37 PARK-ROW,
corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted o any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

CAN BE SEEN FOR A SHORT TIME,
AT OUR STORE, THE
GREAT GOLD DINING SERVICE,
(The only one in the country,)
which we have manufactured expressly
For the MAISON DORE, No. 42 East 14th-st.,
F. MARTINEZ, Proprietor,
VALUE $5,000.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 & 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures d

## Movements of Mississippi Steamers.

FROM BOSTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa | Liverpool | Boston | May 31 |
| Bavaria | Southampton | New-York | June 4 |
| China | Liverpool | New-York | June 7 |
| Bremen | Southampton | New-York | June 11 |
| Teutonia | Southampton | New-York | June 18 |
| Hansa | Southampton | New-York | June 25 |
| New-York | Southampton | New-York | July 26 |
| Bremen | Southampton | New-York | Aug. 6 |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europa | Boston | Liverpool | June 11 |
| Persia | New-York | Liverpool | June 18 |
| Bremen | New-York | Southampton | June 21 |
| Africa | Boston | Liverpool | June 25 |
| China | New-York | Liverpool | July 2 |

## Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM HEGNEY, by his sister, ANNORA HEGNEY, formerly of Lambeth, London. When last heard of, was at Pier No. 3 East River. Any information will be thankfully received at Barrytown Post-office, Dutchess County, or in the papers. A.

P.—YOU WERE NOT EXPLICIT ENOUGH IN your directions. Please write again and state them distinctly, so there cannot be any misconception on my part. A.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

## DRY GOODS.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
SECOND WEEK.
WINDING UP
OF THE SEASON,
for
THIRTY DAYS,
to
CLOSE OUT
the balance of seasonable stock, which will be offered at prices that must
COMMAND ATTENTION,
Including
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
All of which
MUST BE SOLD.
P. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,
opposite the Worth Monument.

R. H. MACY.
BALANCE OF PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
204 and 206 6TH-AV., TWO DOORS BELOW 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
CLEARING SALE
FANCY HAT RIBBONS,
PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL QUALITIES AND WIDTHS
IN 204 and 206 6TH-AV, TWO DOORS BELOW 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
INVOICE BEST FRENCH CORSETS,
NOW OPENING.
UNDER-LINEN MADE TO ORDER IN BEST MANNER.
204 and 206 6TH-AV., TWO DOORS BELOW 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown patterns also. Ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Weriey's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTing to about $8,000. Apply at store No. 38 Canal-st.

## SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

All persons holding claims under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom into the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, are hereby notified to transmit the same, with the vouchers thereof, and a comprehensive statement of facts, under oath, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol in the City of Albany.

The Board of Officers appointed to audit such claims, will meet at No. 51 Walker st., New-York, on the 16th day of June inst., and at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the 15th day of July next. A calendar of claims will be made, and cases will be disposed of in their order in said calendar. Claims of persons residing in Albany, and west and north thereof, will be considered at the meetings of the Board at Albany. Claims of persons residing elsewhere will be considered at the meetings to be held at New-York.

C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General,
WM. H. ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-Gen'l.
ALBANY, June 3, 1862.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND BOUNTY procured by J. F. WILLIAMS, up-town agency, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON MONDAY night, June 9, a light bay HORSE, 10 hands high, six years old, long tail, star on forehead and faint stripe on the back; when moving, shows a depression on right thigh, and has a very small white spot on the left side of the rump. The horse is well-made, up-headed, and in good condition. One-half of the above reward will be given for information that will return the horse to the owner, the balance for the arrest and conviction of the thief. Address RALPH VOORHIS, Hackensack, Bergen Co., New-Jersey; or JOHN STAGG, Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOlen, five Bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 27, 28, 183, 184 and 185, with Interest Coupons attached payable 1st of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery, by S. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st., New-York.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE.—In all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DRUG-STORE, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., well stocked and in good business; terms favorable to a cash purchaser. Apply at No. 127 Bowery, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE a substantial three or four story house—brick preferred—with all the modern improvements; location between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 40th sts. Address "CASH," Station B, Grand-st.

## MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 udlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. NANK, Agent,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN WEST 14th-st., desire to let, with or without board, one or two airy rooms, furnished or unfurnished; the house is first-class in every respect; prices moderate. Address D. Z., Box No. 124 Times Office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO BEAUTIFUL ROOMS overlooking the bay, to let, with board, at No. 58 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY AN elderly widow lady, an invalid, in a first-class boarding-house. She requires a parlor and bedroom, with open fireplace, on the second floor. Liberal terms will be paid for good rooms, furnished or partly furnished, a good table and kind attention. Address E. S., Box No. 112 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $48 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Box No. 101 Times Office.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 43 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain board (breakfast only) in Brooklyn, between Adelphi-st. and Washington-av. Address G, Box No. 2,173 New-York Post-office.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; location very desirable. Apply at 35 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place, and in the vicinity of Union Park. References exchanged.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A NEW HOUSE, WITH large, airy rooms, situated on Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, Westchester County, accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with facilities for fishing, boating, hunting and driving, in the immediate vicinity. Adjoining, is a large grove, also buildings for horses and carriages. Inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. Collamore & Co.'s, No. 479 Broadway; of Baker & Vail, No. 268 Washington-st.; or address G. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND.—A family or party of gentlemen, can obtain a suite of large, airy rooms, in the spacious mansion on Evergreen Hill, estate of C. K. Hamilton, Esq., only five minutes' walk from New-Brighton Ferry. Extensive highly cultivated grounds, with fruits, vegetables, &c. Excellent stabling. Apply as above, or address E. K., New-Brighton Post office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations, Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the Office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained near Bath, Long Island, seven miles from Fulton Ferry, from $3 to $5 per week; bathing, fishing, boating on the premises; grove adjoining the house. Enquire at No. 41 Grove st., New-York, or address E. S., Gravesend, L. I.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED, for a gentleman, wife, four children and servant, in a pleasant, healthy location, within an hour of the City, by rail. A farm-house preferred. Address Box No. 3,469 Post-office, stating location and terms.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A BEAUTIFUL location, at Haverstraw, N. Y. D. DERONDE.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. A few choice suites of family rooms may be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Time, 35 minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

## TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 334 Henry st., containing all the modern improvements, in complete order and thoroughly painted, will be let at a very low price to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to JULIUS BROWN, No. 211 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, or S. W. DIBBLE, 505 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY LARGE THREE-STORY building; each floor contains 2,000 square feet, well lighted, with large yard and cartway to rear street, suitable for most any kind of manufactory. Rent very low. Apply on the premises, South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

## FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET IN Westchester County, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, very cheap. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 55 East 28th st. Terms very reasonable to a responsible tenant. Apply to WINANS & VAN WINKLE, No. 14 Pine st.

## INSTRUCTION.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 335 BROADWAY, N. Y.—TEACHERS WANTED—Principals, Assistants, Partners and Correspondents in all sections of the Union, to exchange views on education, methods of teaching, etc., and to supply vacancies. RICE & ANDREWS.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR. Newest invention by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

## TEACHERS.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady of much experience and offering the highest testimonials wishes an engagement. Besides the usual branches of an English education, she would give instruction in Music and French. Address B. G., Post-office, Stapleton, Staten Island.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND CLERGYman, about to become pastor over a City church, wishes to secure a home, and would teach in some family in the City or vicinity. Address No. 9 Albion-place.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

## WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 396 Broadway, New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid; no objection to housework. Can be seen at No. 446 Washington-st., up stairs, for two days. Good reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a place in the country as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has several years' City reference from her last place; also, as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker; has good reference; will go in the country; will live together. Call at No. 85 East 21st-st., near Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young women; one as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; the other as good cook, who is also an excellent laundress; understands all kinds of pastry; both have the best of City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No 402 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children, or do general housework; has no objections to go in the country. Call at the corner of Flatbush-av. and Bergen-st., in rear of Stair-builders' shop, Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has four years' City reference from her last place; will go in the country. Call at No. 200 East 19th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted for a neat and thoroughly capable girl, as waitress and up-stairs servant; can assist in washing and ironing; would go in the country, and will be found in every respect a most desirable girl; has excellent references, and would take $5 per month. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., one door from Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; can do chamberwork and fine washing; best City reference given. Call at No. 364 2d-av., corner 23d-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Inquire at her present employer's, 103 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable middle-aged person as children's maid; is capable of taking the entire charge of children from their birth; has the best of City reference, and is willing to make herself generally useful, and do sewing. Call at No. 96 West 13th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to do cooking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 91 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best of City reference can be given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands soups, meats and poultry; is a good baker of bread and biscuits; is willing to assist with the washing if required; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has six years' City references; has no objection to go in the country—Newport preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first cook; perfectly competent to give satisfaction, understanding her business in all its branches. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 114 East 14th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, with best of City references; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 68 7th-av., near 15th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable girl as good cook, and to assist in the washing; she is an excellent cook; can bake bread and cake of all kinds; is kind and obliging, and very economical. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as cook or general housekeeper. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 8th-st., Clinton-place, in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable young girls—one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; can give three years' City reference from their last place. Call at No. 143 Madison-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as good, plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to do chamberwork and take care of children; is kind and affectionate to children; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 33 Sussex-st., corner of Greene, Jersey City, over the grocery-store.

GERMAN COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE German girl wishes a situation as cook, or to do any other work except washing and ironing, in a Jewish family; has no objection to the country. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, (formerly at the Bible House.)

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—An English Protestant young woman wishes the above situation; is willing to do all kinds of family sewing and make herself useful; has good reference; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 581 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW who is neat in her person and habits, desires a situation, in City or country, as housekeeper for a gentleman; no objection to take charge of one or two children; is willing to be generally useful in anything she can do of light work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, English, wishes a place as housekeeper for a widower; no objection to travel. Address D, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as housekeeper; would like to travel; has the best references. Call at No. 14 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—A widow lady is anxious to procure a situation as housekeeper or seamstress in a respectable family; would be willing to take charge of children, and has no objection to go in the country; best of references given. A note addressed to Mrs. H. A. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, will be attended to, or can be seen at No. 282 Grand-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman in a small private family as general housemaid; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted for a smart, industrious girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please: either in the City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young girl well acquainted with the business wishes a situation as lady's maid and plain seamstress, or to do chamberwork and mind children; no objection to the country; reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 80 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS LADY'S MAID AND FAMILY DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a competent person, a situation; understands all kinds of family sewing and hairdressing, and does up ladies' fine muslins; unexceptionable reference. Apply at, or address No. 3 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class Protestant laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; also a good cook. Can be seen at No. 108 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress or chambermaid; no objection to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes a situation as child's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; or would take charge of two grown children and sew; is a Protestant; has no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 367 6th-av., near 24th-st., in the confectioner's.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; she can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork. The best of City references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 279 6th-av. No objection to the country.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 213 West 10th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as children's nurse, and do a lady's washing and ironing, or wait on a lady who boards: is a neat sewer; wages, $6; City or country; would have no objection to a respectable boarding-house. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a neat girl of 16, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; will wait on a lady who boards, or do the chamberwork; wages $4 to $5. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted for a most respectable and very experienced servant, as infant's nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; has references of the highest order; can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest style. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., one door from Joralemon-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young English girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 West 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family, by a young woman well acquainted with family sewing; no objection to a little chamberwork in city or country. Good City reference given. Call or send to No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman as seamstress; would take care of grown children, or do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; good references. Apply at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, for a first-class waitress; is willing to go in the country. Apply at her last place, No. 30 West 18th-st. Has good reference.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wants a situation either as waiter or chambermaid; Staten Island preferred. Apply, this week, at No. 18 Market-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation to do all kinds of family sewing, take care of grown-up children, to do light chamberwork, and would make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 22 East 13th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

### MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper, or assistant book-keeper, by a young man fully competent to fill either station. Address, for one week, W. J. NASH, Post-office Box No. 4,840.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN young man desires a situation as coachman: he understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver, also a good gardener, and willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery,

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION with a private family; has no objection to go to the country; wages reasonable; has the best of City references from his late employers. Call or address, for two days, at the saddlery-store No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man, who understands his business; is an experienced groom and a good driver; has good reference. Address D. P., corner of 4th and Mercer sts., at Mr. Trainor's saddlery.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted as coachman and useful man by one who thoroughly understands his business; he is a single man, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and would assist in taking charge of a vegetable garden; has good references from his employer. Address G. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—SITUation wanted by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, &c.; will assist in gardening, &c.; can milk, and will make himself useful; has the best of reference. Call at or address ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman by one who understands his business; has lived in this and the old country; has good City reference from his last employer as to sobriety; will make himself generally useful to any person who may employ him. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS SALESMAN OR CLERK.—WANTED, BY a young man a situation as salesman, entry-clerk or clerk in some good house in this City, or to take charge of a retail country store; has had 4 years' experience in the wholesale tin and hardware business in this City; best references given. Address J. H. R., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS STEWARD OR BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as steward or book-keeper in a hotel, city or country; three years' reference from last employer. Address A. A., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business. Has excellent City recommendations. No objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 246 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

A MARRIED MAN—AN AMERICAN—TWELVE years in the grocery business in this City, wishes a situation; can produce first-class reference as to character and capability. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CHARGE of a planing machine, or circular saw, by a man who has had 12 years' experience as foreman in same. Address H. Q., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER wan s employment. Address C. H., No. 78 Frankfort-st., corner Cliff-st.

## HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS old, strong, healthy, honest, residing with parents, and near place of business. CASWELL, MACK & CO., Druggists, Fifth-av. Hotel.

A CLERK—WANTED, IN A COUNTING-HOUSE, a young man with some business experience down town. Salary small for the present. Address PROMOTION, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, stating residence and where formerly engaged.

A SECOND WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG man as second waiter and to assist in the stable during the Summer. None need apply without unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 61 University-place, before 12 or after 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A HOUSEfurnishing and hardware store in Brooklyn; one who has had some experience in the business, and can come well recommended, may address Box No. 15 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD BLACKSMITH HELPERS. Apply immediately at the office of R. HOE & CO., No. 11 Sheriff-st.

## MUSICAL.

BEST PIANO.
$150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 428 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by any old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

### MEDICAL STOREKEEPERS.

The following extract of an act of Congress in relation to the appointment of Medical Storekeepers is published for the information of persons desirous of applying for such a position:

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of Medical Storekeepers and Chaplains of Hospitals.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to add to the Medical Department of the army Medical Storekeepers, not exceeding six in number, who shall have the pay and emoluments of Military Storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department, who shall be skilled apothecaries or druggists, who shall give the bond and security required by existing laws for Military Storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department, and who shall be stationed at such points as the necessities of the army may require: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall remain in force only during the continuance of the present rebellion. Approved May 20, 1862.

II. The following are the regulations which will govern the appointment of Medical Storekeepers under the first section of the foregoing act of Congress:

1. A Board of not less than three Medical Officers will be assembled by the Secretary of War to examine such applicants as may, by him, be authorized to appear before it.

2. Candidates to be eligible to examination, shall be not less than twenty-five years or more than forty years of age; shall possess sufficient physical ability to perform their duties satisfactorily; and shall present with their applications satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

3. Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the ordinary branches of a good English education, in pharmacy and *materia medica*; and to give proof that they possess the requisite business qualifications for the position.

4. The Board will report to the Secretary of War the relative merit of the candidates examined, and they will receive appointments accordingly.

5. When appointed, each Medical Storekeeper will be required to give a bond in the amount of $40,000 before he shall be allowed to enter upon the performance of his duties.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

A Board of Medical Officers for the examination of applic

## FINANCIAL.

**ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,**
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| JACOB BROUWER, | THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, |
| THOMAS TOWNSEND, | C. B. SATTERLEE, |
| F. [illegible], | THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE, |
| F. [illegible], | NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, |
| C. [illegible], | NEILSON RUNTON. |
| JOSEPH JAMISON, | DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, |
| WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, | JOHN H. TALMAN, |
| JOHN [illegible], | EDWARD COTHOUT, |
| THOMAS TOPPING, | JOHN J. MCLAREN, |
| CHARLES H. CLAYTON, | ROBERT H. BERDELL. |
| FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, | |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, SECRETARY.

**DIVIDEND.**
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest thereon will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A quarterly cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

**BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,**
Constantly purchased and for sale by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

**U. S. DEMAND NOTES,** (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

**EDWARD KING,**
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

**AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER**
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

**LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND** Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1778. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $800,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 11, 1862.

**AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on the 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
JOHN S. HARRIS,
HELMUS M. WELLS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
GEORGE W. PLATT,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOSEPH RUDD,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
JAMES IRWIN,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENLY L. HOGUET,
WARREN HARRIOT,
JONA. W. ALLEN.
AND
JAMES R. WHITING,
ANDREW MILLS and
ROBERT BARKLEY

were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

**PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."**—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

**REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.**—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., New-York, June 9, 1862.

**THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS** Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 2 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK**holders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.
H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

**BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.**—TRANSFER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5 WALL-ST., New-York, June 10, 1862.

**AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE** Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously Resolved, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up. ELISHA H. CHESHIRE,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE** to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

**LAND WARRANTS**
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, May 24, 1862.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

**FOR SALE**—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

## FINANCIAL.

**UNITED STATES BONDS,**
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

**REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.**
SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1862.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE** for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified that an election will be held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES G. KING & SONS, No. 53 William-st., for trustees of said canal on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed 27th January, 1847.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF** Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent. for the year 1861, and Four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date. A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on demand at the Office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

**CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS ISSUED** to the Milwaukee and Waterton Railroad Company; also Milwaukee and Waterton 8 per cent. bonds bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

**AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER** AND THE first issue United States Demand Notes bought and sold, at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,**
No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Forty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 189. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE** Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 16, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Parties interested in the following matter will please attend:

Flagging Eighth-avenue, both sides, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-first streets.

Flagging Fifty-fourth-street, both sides, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Laying cross-walks east side Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Laying cross-walks First and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Laying cross-walks One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Resolution to change the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets to that of Central-avenue.

Resolution in regard to filling in Fifty-seventh-street to Hudson River.

To curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

To curb, gutter and flag Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

To regulate grade, curb, gutter and flag Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

To regulate curb and gutter Eighty-second-street, from First to Second avenues.

To change the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
GEORGE ROSS, } Committee on Roads.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 9, 1862.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 59th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

**OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS**, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to regulate regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.
P. PERKINS, Secretary

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAM,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

## METALS.

**THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.**—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

**SHEET IRON.**—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin rooting plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

**THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR** Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway under the New-York Hotel.

## PROPOSALS.

**CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.**—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. By Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

**TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.**—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 23.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Dusne, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state the time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. By Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

**PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT** this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.
MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.
FREDERICK E. MATHER,
MICHAEL RYAN,
EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

**SEALED PROPOSALS** WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.
JOHN HAYWARD,
CHAS. E. KUGLER,
Z. FRANCIS BARNES,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

**TO SEWER-BUILDERS.**—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

**CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.**—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered.
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.
FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE, } Committee.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.

**PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT** this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

One thousand (1,000) Hospital Tents and Flies, to be of army patterns—the Tents to be made of 28½-inch duck, 19 ounces; the Flies of 10-ounce duck.

Also, one thousand (1,000) sets Hospital Tent Poles.

Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent Poles," and addressed to
G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Qr. Mas. General.

## SHIPPING.

**THE REGULAR AND SOUTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. | CHINA, Capt. Anderson. |
| PERSIA, Capt. Lott. | ASIA, Capt. Coot. |
| ARABIA, Capt. Stone. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Lelioh. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | CANADA, Capt. Moodie. |
| AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. | ARABIA, Capt. A. Ryrie. |

[illegible]

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.**
Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$180
Third-class.....66

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL**, STOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF NEW-YORK..... | SATURDAY, June 14. |
| CITY OF WASHINGTON..... | SATURDAY, June 21. |
| ETNA..... | SATURDAY, June 28 |

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| First cabin to London | $80 | Steerage to London | $33 |
| First cabin to Paris | $85 | Steerage to Paris | $38 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | $85 | Steerage to Hamburg | $35 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**NOTICE.**—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro.....$150
Cabin passage to Lota.....$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco.....$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

**FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.**—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

**YELLOW PINE FLOORING** SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FISHING BANKS.**
Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

**FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK,** SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Roslyn, 6:30 A. M. | Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M. |
| Glenwood, 6:35 A. M. | Sands Point, 7:38 A. M. |
| Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M. | Great Neck, 8 A. M. |
| | Whitestone, 8:10 A. M. |

**FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD**—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

# AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

[Continued from First Page.]

pis of Memphis will be heartily glad of the restoration of the old order of things. At no time since our arrival at the city have there been any of those general manifestations of dejected grief, which the rebel newspapers stated were to prevail.

ladies who were seen" among the crowd that witnessed the departure of their lords, "with tears of indignation trickling down their cheeks," and many "turning away in speechless sorrow" at the triumph of the National fleet, is bosh of the rankest kind. If I am any judge of the expressions of the human countenance, especially when coupled with the remarks of the wearers, the majority of that crowd regarded the battle as a very good spectacle, but one in which they had no personal interest, and when they were ready to return to the wharves, &c.

It is very difficult to obtain any definite notion of the matter, so loosely and janglingly were negotiations conducted. There seems to have been no one among the various commanders of the different branches of the National forces who considered himself authorized to demand the surrender of the city, nor any one there who was really empowered to deliver it up. Memphis was some time since declared to be under martial law, yet, when our fleet reached there, no military authority was to be found.

About an hour after the conclusion, one of our rams, the *Queen*, approached the wharf under a flag of truce, with the avowed purpose of conferring with the citizens, but as it appeared that she had no official authority nor any definite object, of course her attempt resulted in nothing. I know not who is responsible for this piece of inane folly, but some one certainly deserves a reprimand.

Soon after this a certain Dr. DICKERSON, accompanied by one or two other citizens of Memphis, came off in a skiff, to confer with the Flag-Officer, and ascertain what were his intentions in regard to the city. It finally resulted in a virtual surrender, of the details of which your readers must have already been apprised by telegraph.

The present appearance of the city is desolate enough. Scarcely one store in a hundred appears to be doing any business, and by far the greater part of them appear to have been permanently closed long ago. In fact, ever since the interruption of its trade with the North, the business of Memphis has been steadily declining, until scarcely its semblance is left. In wandering about its almost deserted streets, one would imagine a perpetual Sabbath reigned there.

A very large number of its citizens have left the town, and many of its finest dwellings are unoccupied.

Between those who have at different times been driven from the city for holding Union sentiments, and those who later fled from the prospective occupation by our troops, in addition to the large number which the war has drawn from the city, the population of Memphis has probably diminished one-half during the past year. For the last few days especially the stampede has been immense, all the railroad trains have been crowded to their utmost with those who felt that their prominence in treasonable acts might make a residence in the city uncomfortable when law and order should be once more restored there. A large number who had remained until this morning to witness the result of the final struggle, on the river, left town immediately after the termination of the battle. The various railroad companies have for several days been removing their rolling stock southward, and this morning the last trains left Memphis, and railroad communication was officially announced as suspended.

I cannot resist the impression that the majority of the people remaining in Memphis regard the Confederacy as essentially "played out." For some time past there has been perceptible there an obvious disinclination to accumulate any considerable amount of Confederate money, and, so far as possible, to avoid its use in trade. Some weeks ago the Memphis papers complained that the ladies of the city were buying all sorts of useless articles, for the sake of getting rid of their Confederate money.

So prominent had this disposition become, that about four weeks ago, the military commander of the city issued the following stringent order in reference to the matter:

HEADQUARTERS, MEMPHIS, May 10, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 340.—The following order, in compliance with orders from Gen. BEAUREGARD, is published for the information of the public.

I. The Civil Governor and Provost-Marshal will arrest all persons who refuse to take Confederate money in ordinary business transactions. No mere subterfuge on the part of the person or persons refusing will suffice to screen the offender from the penalties of the order.

II. Banks, banking-houses, and all incorporated companies are hereby required to take Confederate notes as currency in the transactions of their business.

III. All persons will distinctly understand that nothing in the least degree calculated to discredit the operations of the Government will be tolerated, or treated as anything else than what it is—DISLOYALTY.

IV. A rigid compliance with this order is expected, and it will be *vigilantly* and *promptly* enforced.

By command of THOS. H. ROSTER,
[Official.] Colonel Commanding Post.
THOS. W. CROWDER, Acting Post Adjutant.

This order was printed in all the newspapers of the city, on the very morning of our entrance, yet in the afternoon of the same day, I was purchasing some copies of the evening *Argus* from a newsboy, and offered him some Confederate money in exchange, which he declined.

"But," said I, "don't you know that you are liable to be arrested if you refuse to take that money?"

"Well, but they won't take it from me at the office," whimpered the boy.

Think of that—the Memphis *Argus*, the most ultra pyrophanous of fire-eating journals, refusing to receive Confederate money on the very first day after the arrival of the National forces. Is it not ominous of the financial reputation of the Confederacy among its friends?

The tradesmen of the city have endeavored to avoid the military order by charging three or four prices for every article for which they expected to receive payment in Confederate paper. A pair of boots cost in Memphis $25; a pair of common cassimere pants, the same; a common broadcloth coat, $75. But these are prices in Confederate money. Let the purchaser lay down one-third the price asked, in gold, and it is taken eagerly.

I think the stories we have had in reference to the destruction of cotton in Memphis have been greatly exaggerated. From the most reliable information I could obtain, I do not believe the total amount destroyed within the bounds of the city will exceed five hundred bales. Many of the citizens put the quantity at a much higher figure, but I have good reason for believing the former statement to be very near the truth. Some sugar and molasses have also been destroyed, but large amounts still remain concealed in the city, which will be brought forth as soon as it is safe to do so.

Commerce with the city has again been opened. The steamer *Platte Valley*, of the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Line, had the honor of being the first private boat to reach Memphis from the North after thirteen months blockade of the river by the rebels. The public are indebted to Capt. CONRAD FINK and Mr. JEWETT WILCOX, Clerk, of the *Platte Valley*, for the kindness and energy which they displayed in conveying the correspondence of the various newspapers, containing particulars of the engagement, to Cairo, in advance even of the official dispatches.

## MORE REBEL BOMBAST.

THE DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURGH AND THE REPLY.

*From the Mobile Advertiser, May 22.*

We have a copy of the Vicksburgh *Whig* of yesterday morning. We find particulars and confirmation of our news from there by telegraph.

The following is the official correspondence between the fleet and the authorities of the city. It looks like a fight:

U. S. S. ONEIDA, NEAR VICKSBURGH, May 12, 1862.

*To the authorities of Vicksburgh:*

The undersigned, with orders from Flag-Officer FARRAGUT and Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, respectively demand, in advance of the approaching fleet, the surrender of Vicksburgh and its defences to the lawful authority of the United States, under which private property and personal rights shall be respected.

Respectfully yours,
S. PHILLIPS LEE, U. S. N.,
Commanding Advance Naval Division.
T. WILLIAMS, Brigadier-General.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., May 18, 1862.

*To S. Phillip Lee, Commanding Advance Naval Division:*

Your communication of this date, addressed "To the Authorities of Vicksburgh," demanding the surrender of the city and its defences, has been received. In regard to the surrender of the defences, I have to reply that having been ordered here to hold these defences, it is my intention to do so as long as it is in my power.

(Signed) M. L. SMITH,
Major-General Commanding.

## LATE REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

Richmond papers received here contain extracts from the Vicksburgh *Press*, which testify to the brilliant operations of our fleet in their vicinity. News from Vicksburgh to the 30th ult., published in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th inst., says:

"Two of the enemy's gunboats amused themselves by throwing shot and shell into the heart of Vicksburgh. About 125 missiles were thrown during that time, but comparatively few of which appeared to be directed at our forts. We have heard of no casualties, beyond considerably damaging some private residences, and one or two churches."

The reports of Vicksburgh papers state that De Soto, Mississippi, has been destroyed by our fleet, and adds that: "But three little buildings now mark the spot which once glorified in the title of a city."

The same report adds, that the Federal gunboats shelled the town of Grand Gulf, Monday, and their transports landed a number of troops, who pillaged and sacked the town of everything they could lay their hands on.

## OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Secretary CHASE has written as follows to the President of the Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati:

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1862.

*Joseph C. Butler, President of the Chamber of Commerce:*

Shipments may be made to Memphis and all places in possession of the United States forces, under existing regulations to prevent aid to rebels, and subject to inspection and control by Military Commanders, at points of arrival and destination; and, also, from all such places with permission of the Military Commanders. Tender to the Chamber of Commerce and my fellow citizens of Cincinnati my heartiest congratulations on the partial reopening of our great rivers, soon, I trust, to be completed. May they never again be closed to American commerce.

S. P. CHASE.

# FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

## The Behavior of Casey's Division at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

## Gen. McClellan's First Decision Modified.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12.

Advices from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S headquarters this evening state that a reconnoissance made this morning as far as Meadow Bridge found the enemy quiet, but in force.

Some skirmishing had taken place during the day but with little result on either side. The weather was good, and the roads and grounds were drying rapidly.

## GEN. McCLELLAN AND CASEY'S DIVISION.

[Copy.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 5—11 P. M.

*Gen. Casey, Bottom's Bridge:*

The following dispatch has just been transmitted:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 5.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

My dispatch of the 1st inst., stating that Gen. CASEY'S Division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived upon the field of battle, and while I was there, by several commanders. From statements made to me subsequently by Gens. CASEY and NAGLER, I am induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers; but at present the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

## OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

### Lieut. Perkins Released—An Interesting and Important Statement Regarding Affairs in Richmond.

NEAR BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, Monday, June 9, 1862.

Lieut. PERKINS, of Gen. BUTTERFIELD'S staff, who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Hanover Court-house, was sent in yesterday under a flag of truce. He has been exchanged, but was put upon parole as to what he saw of their troops while coming over, and gives no account thereof. He states that he was treated well during his captivity.

The surgeons in the hospital where he was, at Richmond, told him just before the battle at Fair Oaks, that 30,000 of the Yankees had crossed the Chickahominy, and that as the river had become so swollen that reinforcements could not get to them, they were going to take them, (the Yankees,) and before the next night he would see them all in Richmond. Lieut. PERKINS, however, did not see the aforesaid 30,000 Yankees in Richmond, the next night, but did see immense trains of ambulances, carts, &c., bringing their wounded from the battle-field. They admitted their loss to be terribly severe, far greater than ours, still they claimed the victory; in fact they claim Pittsburgh Landing, West Point, Williamsburgh and other fights, as all victories of theirs. They do admit, however, that they were whipped, and whipped badly, at Hanover Court-house, which battle has given them a holy horror of PORTER'S Division in general, and of BUTTERFIELD'S Brigade in particular. They at first supposed they had been attacked by McDOWELL'S force, 40,000 strong. In anticipation of the coming fight and *possible* capture of Richmond, the Union prisoners, except the wounded, have all been removed to Salisbury, N. C. Our wounded are under great obligations to Dr. MARSHALL, of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, who, since his capture, has been untiring and unremitting in his attention and care of them, as the Confederate Surgeons have as much and more than they can do to attend to their own wounded, Richmon being one immense hospital.

On Saturday, the 31st ult., the James River having risen to an unprecedented height, it was expected that the Union gunboats would come up, (their being sufficient water for them to pass the blockade,) and shell the city, and the utmost consternation prevailed for several days; the disappointment of our wounded and sick may readily be imagined when it was announced that the waters had, in a degree, subsided.

Provisions were very scarce in Richmond, and consequently very dear. Our wounded have been living upon nothing but soup, and eight ounces of bread per day, and both of a miserable quality, but it was the same they gave their own men.

The locomotives and cars of the West Point Road have been drawn across the James River to the Manchester side.

The rebels were very anxious about Stonewall JACKSON, as they had not yet seen any of the immense supplies captured by him.

They gave a fair proportion of the hospital stores, taken on the first day at Fair Oaks, to our wounded. They were very anxious to know what benefit our balloon reconnoissances were. They had heard or made known nothing about Corinth or BEAUREGARD.

Lieut. PERKINS learned that our pickets and theirs, at Yorktown, near Tryon's Mill, regularly exchanged coffee and tobacco—ours giving coffee, theirs tobacco.

The rebels do not allow the papers to get to the hospitals and prisons.

### Sabbath in Camp—Lieut. Perkins, of Gen. Butterfield's Staff—What He Saw in Richmond—Gen. Prim in Camp.

ON GAINES' HILL, HENRICO COUNTY, VA., Monday, June 9, 1862.

Yesterday being the Sabbath, was observed as such throughout camp. The enemy appears to have likewise paid a deference to its peaceful character, since no musketry or artillery interrupted the quietness of our lines. In the Second Maine Camp, service was held by Parson MINES, recently a prisoner at Richmond, who delivered a very impressive discourse.

Lieut. PERKINS, Aid to Gen. BUTTERFIELD, captured by a detachment of the enemy, who entered the hospital on the day of the battle at Hanover Court-house, returned yesterday from Richmond, whither he had been carried. He came across through Gen. FRANKLIN'S pickets, near Meadow's Bridge. On the day of the fight he was ill with a slight attack of the typhoid fever, but thinking he might be strong enough to take part in the battle had caused himself to be carried in an ambulance as far as the house used as an hospital. Dr. WATERS was left in charge of it, and here Lieut. PERKINS was compelled, from weakness, to remain. During the fight many of the wounded were brought down here, and a company of rebels, belonging to the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Col. ROBERTSON, skirmishing through the woods, came in sight of the red flag waving from the house. Leaving the company on the edge of the wood, the Captain and four men advanced and entered the hospital, claiming the surrender of all its inmates able to be carried off. He informed Dr. WATERS that he might remain and take care of the wounded. At the same time Col. SAVAGE, Twenty-fifth New-York, was lying upon the floor, between two privates, covered by a blanket. His coat being off, he remained unrecognized. Had they known that he was able to walk (being wounded in the arm) he would most assuredly have been taken off. Dr. WATERS tried hard to keep Lieut. PERKINS, but the Captain would hear of no excuse. "He is too weak to walk," said the Doctor. "Then we will mount him," replied the rebel.

"He is too ill to ride, and besides, he has no horse," was the rejoinder.

"Well, here is a horse, and we will take care of him," persisted the rebel, pointing to Dr. WATERS' horse, standing in the yard. The Doctor did not relish this peculiar style of politeness, which necessitated the confiscation of his faithful steed. Hoping that our forces would come up the road, knowing that the Eighteenth Massachusetts, Col. BARNES, were not far behind, he endeavored to parley with him long enough to bring about their capture. It was in vain. Mounting Lieut. PERKINS, and grabbing up all those able to walk, even to the Doctor's ambulance driver, off they marched, leaving the Doctor in the doorway, taking a last, long, lingering look at the slowly receding proportions of his beloved Rosinante. On the march, between the Lieutenant's sickness and horse's lagging propensities, much difficulty was caused to their speedy advance.

Seeing this, orders were given for the guard to shoot any prisoners who attempted to lag behind, and poor Rosinante was gently accelerated, occasionally, by a slap with a sabre from a trooper who carefully watched her movements. Thus he was carried to Ashland, some eight or nine miles, where he slept in the dépôt that night, and was taken to Richmond the next morning. After his arrival there he was placed in the hospital, and kindly taken care of, as well as their straitened means would allow. He heard them acknowledge that the only square defeat they have had yet was at Hanover, and charge it upon Gen BRANCH'S incompetency. He also heard them say that JOE JOHNSON was to break our lines and bag 30,000 Yankees. This was on Saturday, the 31st ult. On Sunday night, the 1st inst., he asked them where the 30,000 Yankees were that they bagged, but received a very evasive reply. They, however, claim the battle of Fair Oaks as a Confederate victory. All our privates are to be released upon parole not to serve until exchanged.

Lieut. PERKINS was likewise released, and as stated before, was brought through our lines at FRANKLIN'S pickets. The first day he was blindfolded in coming through their camps, but not being carried through, was taken back to Richmond. The second day he came through without being blindfolded, but being under parole, cannot, of course, reveal anything until regularly exchanged. He reports that Capt. HARRIS, of the Twenty-fifth New-York, who was taken prisoner at Hanover, has been sent to Salisbury, N. C., where all the officers are being sent. Lieut. ESSELTINE, of the Twenty-fifth New-York, who was wounded in the same fight, died in Richmond. He also reports that Col. DODGE, Eighty-seventh New-York, and Lieut.-Col. SPEAR, who had been reported killed at Fair Oaks, were both prisoners at Richmond.

He reports that in consequence of a law of the Confederacy no corn is to be allowed to be distilled into whisky, and even Gen. HILL—a Division General—is compelled to use Commissary Whisky, which they have from time to time captured from us. CASEY'S rations were a perfect god-send to them. They do this to save the corn for their troops, as well as to prevent the demoralization incident to a free use of the ardent. Lieut. PERKINS, like a sensible man, makes no report about rebel barbarities, to incite and influence our soldiers to deeds of unnecessary retaliation. Bad as they are, American manhood has not yet degenerated into the fiendish barbarities recorded by cowardly fugitives and sensation reporters. He was heartily welcomed back by Gen. BUTTERFIELD and his comrades as they gathered around him on this quiet Sabbath eve.

GEN. PRIM.

This old Spanish gentleman, who left his troops in Cuba to visit this land of the free and the home of the brave, has arrived in camp, and was accorded by Gen. MCCLELLAN the honor of a review. Gen. PRIM, you all, doubtless, are aware, is a middle-aged man, very dark complexion and hair. As he passed in review before each regiment, he rode forward and saluted the trailed colors with head reverentially uncovered. He appeared well satisfied with all, and paused before Col. WARREN'S Fifth New-York Zouaves, with an expression of delight and surprise. They are clothed in the regular uniform of the Zou-Zous (or rather Turcos) of the French army in Algeria. As Gen. PRIM had but lately returned from the war in Morocco, he was, no doubt, surprised to find upon this continent so exact a counterfeit of his Moorish adversaries. He inquired respecting them and their organization, and complimented Col. WARREN personally, offering him his hand in acknowledgment of his gratification. After the review the Zouaves were put through their peculiar drill, Gen. PRIM waiting and attentively regarding the unity and precision with which they obeyed their commands. It was a great triumph for that much-abused and much-sneered-at individual—the "American volunteer."

The regulars, under Gen. SYKES, looked remarkably well. They are a good body of men, and it is earnestly to be hoped that they may be placed in position to gratify their earnest desire to show their fellow-countrymen of what metal their men are made.

TRAV.

### The Excelsior Brigade Win Fresh Laurels—Three Days and Three Nights on Duty—Drafting in New-York State.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, NEAR RICHMOND, VA., Saturday, June 7, 1862.

Again the Excelsior Brigade have met the enemy and again have they won to themselves blood-bought

[illegible] Fort Hamilton, has been ordered away. He goes to Annapolis, Md., to assume the duties of Chief of Artillery at the Camp of Instruction at that place. He will probably take the Light Battery with him. His successor here has not as yet been named.

The constructing authorities of the Navy-yard are preparing to put the new steam gunboat *Canandaigua* in trim for general sea service. She came up to the yard last evening, and will be taken in hands at once. This vessel is one of our newly built gunboats, and has just had her masts put in.

A crew and marine guard are ordered for the steam corvette *Adirondack*, now at anchor off the Navy-yard. She is to be ready for her trial trip in a few days, but her destination has not transpired. There is a rumor that she will go to the Gulf division of the blockade fleet and be reported on the 23d.

### Bonner's Horses at Point Breeze Park.

*From the Philadelphia Bulletin.*

MR. BONNER, of the New-York *Ledger*, was lately applied to to allow his fine pair of horses, that have been so much admired in New-York, to be sent here for exhibition at Point Breeze Park, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons and the sick and wounded soldiers. The following reply to the application which was made to Mr. TOUSEY, Mr. BONNER'S agent, has been received:

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1862.

FRIEND CALLENDER: The *Ledger*, you know, is an orthodox paper, and Mr. BONNER is an orthodox man. He is opposed to racing. His horses he keeps for his own recreation. He has often been solicited to exhibit them at Agricultural Fairs and Horse Shows, but has invariably declined to do so. Anything that even looks like a race he will not enter them in. As for exhibiting them in your city for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, he has instructed me to write to you, in response to your invitation, that he would have no objection to doing so, provided two-thirds of the clergy of your city consider the object a good one, and will sign an invitation for him to drive his horses on Point Breeze Park for the purpose specified. Mr. BONNER says he will not trot his horses, under any circumstances, against other horses in public, because that would be a race; but he can show the people of Philadelphia two miles to his road wagon faster than *Flora Temple* or any other horse, or any pair of horses, ever trotted two miles to any kind of wagon. Yours, &c., SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

To T. R. CALLENDER, Philadelphia.

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 808, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—The Battle of Fair Oaks—Graphic Correspondence.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT—Graphic Accounts from the Shenandoah Valley—Fierce Battle near Harrisonburgh—Shields' Division Engaged at Port Republic.

NEWS FROM BANKS' DIVISION.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

NEWS FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA—Colored Schools—Skirmishing at Washington, N. C.

NEWS FROM SOUTH COROLINA—Charleston Threatened.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, on the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

THE OCCUPATION OF MEMPHIS—Terrible Naval Conflict near the City—The Union Rams Victorious.

ROUT OF THE REBELS AT CHATTANOOGA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—American Affairs in England.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A valuable number.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUREGARD'S RETREAT FROM CORINTH.—It is currently reported that Beauregard's flight from Corinth was caused by a panic. A reliable gentleman informs us that a Secession picket captured a Union man wearing one of KNOX'S elegant Summer Hats. The rebels, on comparing it with their own dilapidated tiles, became completely demoralized and fled. They are to be had at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

W. PRANKARD, hair dresser and perfumer, formerly at the Clinton Hotel and lately at the Rainbow, is now located under the Nassau Bank, Nassau-street. Thinks he can shave better than anybody above him. Call and try.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Baby Show at BARNUM'S closes this week. Only two days remain to see the rose-buds of humanity, which are universally allowed to be the sweetest ever congregated.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In U. S. steam transport George Peabody, from Hatteras Inlet.*—Baron C. H. Weiner, M. L. Bachrach, T. B. Phillips, W. C. Conaway, Capt. Nogle, L. Bear, R. H. Burnside, J. C. Harrard, W. H. Cone, L. Obernwaith, W. S. Hudson, Dr. Hynes, R. Stimeson, W. D. Cary, W. H. Jaemer, I. C. Johnston, G. Mixon, J. Carson, D. W. Didden, C. Reif, P. Haffenberger, J. A. Powell, Dr. Witt, Clinton Newcombe, W. Pendleton, J. Halin, A. Sprague, S. Sices, C. B. Hest, S. Patterson, J. M. Rocks, G. Woodcock, J. B. Perkins, J. G. Bidwell, R. Pomroy, L. E. Veile, W. Sullivan, C. S. Henry, H. C. Page, M. Harrington, J. Chauce, W. S. Hutton, T. Collere, E. P. Francis, J. E. Haskin, E. W. Hutmap, H. Hammond, L. Lewis, G. Stringer, S. K. Carpenter, C. E. Davenport, S. Selkirk, D. Widden, C. Trolley, Capt. P. Hammond, J. Davis.

*In bark Minnesota, from Matanzas*—H. Randall, Thos. Ensen, lady and child, J. Rush, J. R. Harrick, Miss M. Walsh.

*In brig Pollux, from Rio Grande*—Capt. Griffin, lady and son, of schr. Salto, sold at Rio Grande; Capt. Peterson, Capt. Harrington.

*In brig King Brothers, from Port-au-Prince*—Mr. Conard, Mr. Pinckorn and son, M. Chassaing.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon rises... 9 02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 26 | Gov. Island. 9 15 | Hell Gate....10 37

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 12.

### Cleared.

Ships J. C. Boynton, Fulton, London; Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Owego, Newton, Bristol, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Robena, Martin, Newry, Thos. Dunham; Kingfisher, Freeman, San Francisco, C. Comstock; Sandusky, Linekin, Bristol, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Ironsides, Chase, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Freya, (Norw.,) Rostrop, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Reindeer, Rays, North Atlantic Ocean, C. A. Lildendahl, Brother & Co.; Geo. A. Phillips, (Dan.,) Randrup, Havana, W. W. Russell; Levanter, (Br.,) Crosby, Newry, Edmiston Bros.; Elizabeth Leavitt, Hallett, Galway, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Emilio, Arrans, Valparaiso, W. J. Forbes.

Brigs Forest State, Herriman, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; James Duncan, Elliott, Bristol, Jackson & Neill; Excelsior, (Br.,) Card, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Dr. Kane, Ryder, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; E. H. Hubbard, Stocking, Norwich, C. B. Harvey; Wentworth, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford; Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Col. Eddy, Bangor, Blanchard, R. P. Buck & Co.; Hendrik Hudson, Lincoln, Gloucester, master; Hannah D. Nickerson, Weymouth, Mass., B. F. Small; James Gorham, Coble, Bristol, R. I., L. Kenny; Belle, (Br.,) Marr, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Sloops Warren, Stokes, New-Haven; Lady Lake, Lake, Stamford, R. Lake; Blackstone, Allen, Bristol and Providence, L. Kenny.

### Arrived.

U. S. steam transport George Peabody, Travers, Hatteras Inlet, N. C., 36 hours, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Albany, Lewee, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Sea Shore, Seely, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laural, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Manchester, Trask, Liverpool May 6, with mdse. and 372 passengers to Trask & Dearborn.

Bark Minnesota, (of Philadelphia,) Symms, Matanzas June 2, with molasses to master. Sld. in co. with schr. H. Horton, for Portland.

Bark Nord Stern, (Hamb.,) Schst. Foo-choo Feb. 14, passed Angier Feb. 27, Cape Good Hope April 18, with teas, &c., to Olyphant & Co.

Bark J. Godfrey, Clark, Yorktown, Va., 10 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark Sea Swallow, (of Sunderland,) Bennett, Swansea 46 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Nienburg, (Russ.,) Polars, Rio Janeiro 41 ds. with coffee to Aymar & Co.

Brig Calzadilla, (of Machias,) Talbot, Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Mayhew. May 27, passed an English bark, with painted ports, ashore on Carysfort Reef; Several wreckers about her. May 28, lat. 27 28, lon. 79 56, was boarded by U. S. steam gunboat Charter Oak.

Brig Albertin, (of Hopewell,) Merryman, Matanzas June 1, with molasses to master. Had moderate and rough weather, with large quantities of rain; 8th and 9th, was in lat. 36 and 37, wind strong from N. N. E.; since moderate southerly weather.

Brig Pollux, Seehausen, Rio Grande April 28, via Ft. Thomas 13 ds., with hides, &c., to Schleisinger & Andresen. May 7, lat. 17 S., lon. 35 W. spoke ship Eagle, from Liverpool for Callao.

Brig Anna, (Br., of Bermuda,) Morrow, Ponce, P. R., June 1, with sugar to A. J. Penniston.

Brig Canton, (Br., of Hillsboro,) Sulis, Ponce May 30, with sugar to B. F. Small.

Brig N. Stowers, (of Boston,) Stowers, Cardenas May 31, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig King Brothers, (of Turks Island,) Larrauey, Portau-Prince May 27, with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig San Antonio, (of Philadelphia,) Snow, Cardenas May 30, with sugar to master.

Schr. Robert Palmer, (of Mystic,) Lane, Matanzas May 31, with sugar to master. June 3, lat. 28 50, lon. 79 35, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Quaker City, all well.

Schr. Fellow-craft, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Lane, Ponce, P. R., May 29, with molasses to P. I. Myers & Son.

Schr. W. S. Lord, (of St. George, Me.,) Clark, Sagua May 26, with sugar to master.

Schr. Active, (Br., of Shelburn, N. S.,) Williams, Arroyo, P. R., May 28, with sugar to McCall & Fyfe. Sld. in co. with Br. schr. Reindeer, for New-York.

Schr. C. Pendleton, (of New-London,) Church, Cienfuegos 8 ds., with molasses, &c., to master. Had some very heavy weather. June 7, lat. 33 46, lon. 76 30, was boarded from U. S. frigate Niagara.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, (of Rockport,) Walen, Grenada 10 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. E. R. Steele, (of Harwich,) Chase, Matanzas 10 ds., with pineapples to T. B. Chase.

Schr. Mary Kelley, (of Calais,) Reed, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Jed Frye.

Schr. Palma, (3-masted,) Terry, Yorktown 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Revere, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Matamoras, Mex., May 8, with cotton to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Sarah Caroline, (Br.,) Powley, Charlottetown P. E. I., 11 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Volant, Coombs, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Spray, Frost, Hillsboro, N. S., 10 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Abby Forrest, Swift, Gonaives 15 ds., with logwood to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Smith, Portland, Conn., with stone for Philadelphia.

Schr. Newport, Turner, Virginia 3 ds., with corn and oats to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Hattie Lowe, Mulford, Berlin 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Lynch, Berlin 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Three Sisters, Gray, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Worthington, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. U. D., Blaisdell, Rockport 7 ds., with lime to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Yorktown, Va., 4 ds.

Schr. Hudson, Orr, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eclipse, Tale, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Rio Grande, Mason, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Pawnee, Torrey, Yorktown 4 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Patriot, Simmons, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., flour.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Johnson, White House, in ballast.

Schr. F. French, Lovell, Newbern, N. C., 13 ds.

BELOW—A Norwegian brig, from Shields, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, W.

### Sailed.

U. S. steam transport Locust Point, for Port Royal. Ships Jennie Beals, for Liverpool; Christiana, for London; Robena, for Newry; Windsor Forest, for Liverpool.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 12—Arr. schr. Flying Dragon, from New-Orleans on the 22d, and the Pass on the 26th ult., with 400 bbls. spirits turpentine and 300 bbls. tar. Left ships E. W. Farley, ldg. with sugar for Boston; City of New-York, ldg. with sugar for New-York; schrs. Pathway, ldg. with naval stores for Boston: ships Parliament, Gen. Butler and Sportsman, unc. Passed in the river, a ship bound up, with horses.

Also arr. frigate Niagara, McKean, Key West 6th; bark Mary Stetson, Cienfuegos; Medora, do.; ship Idaho, Ship Island; brigs Wanderer, Sunderland; Alrucebah, Manzanilla; Wm. Mason, Cienfuegos; schrs. Susan Moore, Ponce; A. Colby, Matanzas; Anna Gardner, do.; Springbok, Gonaives.

The steamer Rhode Island sailed last evening for New-Orleans, and steamer Daniel Webster, for York River.

### Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Locust Point, at Pier No. 9, North River, is now loading subsistence stores for Port Royal, and will sail this evening.

The U. S. steam transport Eastern State, at the same dock, is loading for Beaufort, N. S.

The bark James Cook, ashore on Corsan's Inlet, has six feet of water in her hold. She has not hogged any outside, but her deck has a little amidships.

PORTLAND, Me., June 11.—The ship C. B. Haseltine, of Belfast, is here in distress, having been on the rocks near Matinice Island. She will go on the railway for repairs.

### Spoken, &c.

Anna—schr., hence, bound S., June 8, lat. 36 24, lon. 72.

Alice Maude—schr., from Mayaguez, P. R., for Baltimore, June 8, lat. 35, lon. 73 11.

Belvidere—Br. brig, bound E., was passed, May 29, lat. 24 02, lon. 51 25.

Duchess of Lancaster—Br. bark, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, May 18, lat. 3 52 N., lon. 25 25 W.

Tara—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, June 11, Barnegat bearing W. 25 miles.

### Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras, Mex., May 8, bark Alice Tainter, for New-York in 20 ds.; schrs. E. Tuthill, do. in 10 ds.; H. M. Johnson, do. do.; Will o' the Wisp, (Br.,) from Halifax, dischg.; Wm. Cousins, for New-York in 11 ds.; Hope, do. do. and others.

At Rio Grande, April 22, bark Isnardon, of Mobile, for Europe; brigs Indus, Anderson, for Pernambuco; Martha Dost, Robinson, for New-York; Benj. Delaney, Baxter, unc; Lotus, Johnson, do.; schrs. John, for St. Thomas; J. W. Congdon, Williams, for New-York in 2 ds.; Thos. Dennison, for Montevideo.

At Ponce, P. R., May 29, barks John Benson and Tivola, hence, dischg.; Br. brig Canton, for New-York next day; Br. schr. John Lancaster, for do., May 29.

At Zaza, May 23, bark Pride of the Sea, Pettigrew, hence, just arr.; brig Lizzie Treat, Crowell, for New-York 25th; schr. Sea Ranger, arr. 14th from Fort Pickens, for New-York in 10 ds.

At Port-au-Prince, May 27, bark Wilhelmine, McEwen, hence, dischg